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(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS OF DETERMING A REPORTING CONFIGURATION ASSOCIATED WITH A COVERAGE LEVEL OF A WIRELESS DEVICE**

SYSTEME UND VERFAHREN ZUR BESTIMMUNG EINER BERICHTSKONFIGURATION IM ZUSAMMENHANG MIT EINEM ABDECKUNGSNIVEAU EINER DRAHTLOSEN VORRICHTUNG

SYSTÈMES ET PROCÉDÉS DE DÉTERMINATION D'UNE CONFIGURATION D'ÉTABLISSEMENT DE RAPPORTS ASSOCIÉS À UN NIVEAU DE COUVERTURE D'UN DISPOSITIF SANS FIL

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(73) Proprietor: **Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (publ)**
164 83 Stockholm (SE)

(72) Inventors:
• **THANGARASA, Santhan**
162 44 Vällingby (SE)
• **KAZMI, Muhammad**
174 64 Sundbyberg (SE)

(74) Representative: **Ericsson Patent Development**
Torshamnsgatan 21-23
164 80 Stockholm (SE)

- **NOKIA NETWORKS: "Connected mobility for Rel13 UEs in EC mode", 3GPP DRAFT; R2-154556 LC MTC CONNECTED MODE MOBILITY, 3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT (3GPP), MOBILE COMPETENCE CENTRE ; 650, ROUTE DES LUCIOLES ; F-06921 SOPHIA-ANTIPOLIS CEDEX ; FRANCE , vol. RAN WG2, no. Malmö, Sweden; 20151005 - 20151009 4 October 2015 (2015-10-04), XP051005090, Retrieved from the Internet:
URL:http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Meetings_3GPP_SYNC/RAN2/Docs/ [retrieved on 2015-10-04]**
- **NOKIA SIEMENS NETWORKS ET AL: "Remaining issues on uplink power control", 3GPP DRAFT; R1-104438_REMAINING_ISSUES_ON_UL_PC, 3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT (3GPP), MOBILE COMPETENCE CENTRE ; 650, ROUTE DES LUCIOLES ; F-06921 SOPHIA-ANTIPOLIS CEDEX ; FRANCE, vol. RAN WG1, no. Madrid, Spain; 20100823, 17 August 2010 (2010-08-17), XP050449769, [retrieved on 2010-08-17]**

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Description**FIELD OF DISCLOSURE**

- 5 **[0001]** The present disclosure relates generally to the field of communications, and in particular to determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of a wireless device.

BACKGROUND

- 10 **[0002]** Machine-to-machine (M2M) communication, which is also referred to as machine-type communication (MTC), is used for establishing communication between machines as well as between machines and human-operated devices. This communication may include the exchange of data, signaling information, measurement data, configuration information, or the like. Further, the device size may vary from that of a wallet to that of a typical base station. M2M devices are quite often used for applications like sensing environmental conditions (e.g., temperature reading), metering or measurement (e.g., electricity usage), fault finding or error detection, or the like. In these applications, the M2M devices typically operate in a low-power, sleep mode and are very seldom active. When they are active, it is typically for a brief instance during a much longer periodic time duration depending upon the type of service (e.g., 200 milliseconds every 2 seconds, 500 milliseconds every 60 minutes). The M2M device may also perform measurement on other frequencies or other radio access technologies (RATs).

- 20 **[0003]** Furthermore, MTC devices are expected to be of lower cost/complexity. A lower cost/complexity user equipment (UE) envisaged for M2M operation may have smaller downlink or uplink maximum transport block size (e.g., 1000 bits), and reduced downlink channel bandwidth (e.g., 1.4 MHz for a data channel such as a physical shared data channel (PDSCH). A lower cost UE may also support half-duplex, frequency division duplex (HD-FDD) operation and may have features such as a single receiver at the UE, smaller downlink or uplink maximum transport block size (e.g. 1000 bits) and reduced downlink channel bandwidth of 1.4 MHz for data channel. The low cost UE may also be termed as low complexity UE.

- 30 **[0004]** The path loss between an M2M device and a base station may be very large in some scenarios such as an M2M device used as a sensor or metering device located in a remote location such as in the basement of a building. In these scenarios, the reception of a signal transmitted by a base station is very challenging due to path loss (e.g., the path loss may be 20 dB worse than for normal operation). In order to address these challenges, the reception of these signals on the uplink or downlink should be enhanced by using advanced techniques at the UE or radio network node (e.g., base station). These advanced techniques may include boosting transmit power, repeating signal transmission, adding redundancy to the transmit signal, or enhanced receiver techniques. In general, when employing any of these coverage enhancing techniques, the M2M device is considered to be operating in a coverage enhancing mode. A lower complexity UE (e.g., a UE having a single receiver) may also be capable of supporting enhanced coverage mode of operation.

- 40 **[0005]** Radio measurements done by the UE are typically performed on a serving cell as well as on a neighbor cell (e.g., narrowband (NB) cell, NB physical resource block (PRB)) over some known reference symbols or pilot sequences (e.g., narrowband cell-specific reference signal (NB-CRS), narrowband secondary synchronization signal (NB-SSS), narrowband primary synchronization signal (NB-PSS)). Further, the radio measurements are done on cells having an intra-frequency carrier and an inter-frequency carrier as well as on inter-RAT carriers depending on whether the UE supports that RAT. To enable inter-frequency and inter-RAT measurements, the network has to configure the frequency gaps to allow the UE to perform the radio measurement.

- 45 **[0006]** The measurements are done for various purposes such as mobility, positioning, self-organizing network (SON), minimization of drive tests (MDT), operation and maintenance (O&M), and network planning and optimization. In Long Term Evolution (LTE), these measurements include cell identification (i.e., physical cell identifier (PCI) acquisition), reference symbol received power (RSRP), reference symbol received quality (RSRQ), cell global identifier (CGI) acquisition, reference signal time difference (RSTD), UE RX-TX time difference measurement, and radio link monitoring (RLM) (e.g., out-of-sync/in-sync detection). Channel state information (CSI) measurements performed by the UE are used by the network such as for scheduling and link adaptation. CSI reports that are derived from the CSI measurements include a channel quality indicator (CQI), a precoding matrix index (PMI), and a rank indicator (RI). Further, these measurements may be performed on reference signals such as a cell-specific reference signal (CRS), a channel state information reference signal (CSI-RS), or a demodulation reference signal (DMRS).

- 55 **[0007]** In order to identify an unknown cell (e.g., a new neighbor cell), the UE has to acquire the timing of that cell and eventually the physical cell identifier (PCI). For cell search and cell identification in legacy LTE, the #0 and #5 downlink subframes carry synchronization signals (e.g., the primary synchronization signal (PSS) and the secondary synchronization signal (SSS)). Similarly, the synchronization signals used for Narrowband Internet of Things (NB-IOT) are referred to as NB-PSS and NB-SSS. However, their periodicity may be different from the LTE legacy synchronization signals.

After cell search and cell identification in LTE, the UE also measures RSRP or RSRQ of the newly identified cell and may report the measurement to the network node.

[0008] For the NB-IoT RAT, 504 PCIs are available. The measurements are performed in all radio resource control (RRC) states (i.e., RRC idle and connected states). In the RRC connected state, the measurements are used by the UE for one or more tasks such as for reporting the results to the network node. In the RRC idle state, the measurements are used by the UE for one or more tasks such as for cell selection or cell reselection.

[0009] The objective of the NB-IOT industry standard is to specify a radio access for cellular IOT based, to a great extent, on a non-backward-compatible variant of Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA), which addresses improved indoor coverage, support for a massive number of low throughput devices, low delay sensitivity, ultra-low device cost, low device power consumption and an optimized network architecture. The NB-IOT carrier bandwidth (i.e., Bw2) is 200 kHz. For LTE, the operating bandwidths (i.e., Bw1) are 1.4 MHz, 3 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz, 15 MHz, 20 MHz, etc. In addition, NB-IoT supports three different deployment scenarios. First, stand-alone operation utilizes, for example, the spectrum currently being used by the Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) and the Enhanced Data Rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE) RAN systems, which is collectively referred to as GERAN, as a replacement of one or more GSM carriers. In principle, it operates on any carrier frequency that is neither within the carrier of another system nor within the guard band of another system's operating carrier. The other system may be another NB-IOT operation or any other RAT (e.g., LTE). Second, guard band (i.e., guard bandwidth) operation utilizes the unused resource blocks within an LTE carrier's guard-band. As an example, for an LTE bandwidth of 20 MHz (i.e., Bw1= 20 MHz or 100 resource blocks (RBs)), the guard band operation of NB-IOT may be anywhere outside the central 18 MHz LTE bandwidth but within the 20 MHz LTE bandwidth. Third, in-band operation (i.e., inbandwidth operation) utilizes RBs within a normal LTE carrier. More generally, the operation of one RAT within the bandwidth of another RAT is also referred to as in-band operation. For instance, for an LTE bandwidth of 50 RBs (i.e., Bw1= 10 MHz or 50 RBs), NB-IOT operation over one RB within the 50 RBs is referred to as in-band operation.

[0010] In NB-IOT for all three scenarios, the downlink transmission is based on orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) with 15 kHz subcarrier spacing and the same symbol and cyclic prefix (CP) durations as for legacy LTE. For uplink transmission, both multi-tone transmissions based on single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) and single-tone transmission with either 3.75 kHz or 15 kHz subcarrier spacing are supported. This means that the physical waveforms for NB-IoT in the downlink and partly in the uplink are similar to the corresponding waveforms in legacy LTE.

[0011] In the downlink, NB-IOT supports both master information broadcast and system information broadcast, which are carried by different physical channels. For in-band operation, it is possible for an NB-IoT UE to decode a narrowband physical broadcast channel (NPBCH) without knowing the legacy PRB index. Further, NB-IoT supports both a narrowband physical downlink control channel (NPDCCH) and a narrowband physical downlink shared channel (NPDSCH). In addition, the operation mode of NB-IOT must be indicated to the UE, and currently Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) consider this indication by means of narrowband secondary synchronization signal (NSSS), narrowband master information block (NB-MIB), or perhaps other downlink signals.

[0012] Narrowband reference signals (NRSs) are separate from the legacy LTE CRS but the design principles are similar. For instance, NRSs do not overlap with legacy CRS or PDCCH, may be turned off in subframes when NPDSCH/NPSCCH is not transmitted, and the subcarriers used are derived from PCI. Further, downlink synchronization signals consist of a primary synchronization signal (NPSS) transmitted in subframe number five in every radio frame, and a secondary synchronization signal (NSSS) transmitted in subframe number nine.

[0013] Furthermore, NB-IoT supports multi-PRB operation as described in 3GPP Release-13. In this scenario, NPSS, NSSS, PBCH, and system information are only broadcast on one or more anchor PRBs and upon connection setup, UEs may be assigned to carry out their connected sessions on other secondary PRBs that do not contain these signals. Therefore, UEs will monitor paging and perform random access and RRC connection setup on the anchor PRB, transmit user plane data on the secondary PRB, and once released to RRC idle mode, they will return to the anchor PRB unless directed otherwise. As such, UE measurements based on the previously mentioned physical channels cannot be performed on the secondary PRB. However, the anchor PRB and the secondary PRB may belong to different deployment scenarios. For instance, the anchor PRB may be in the guard band whereas the secondary PRB is in-band, in which case there are only NRS reference symbols available on the anchor-PRB whereas both NRS and legacy CRS are available on the secondary-PRB.

[0014] Further, some PRBs may be power boosted for the in-band deployment scenario and typically the anchor-PRB would be power boosted to ensure good reception of NPSS, NSSS, PBCH, and NPDCCH. An anchor PRB may also be referred to as a primary PRB, basic positioning reference signal (PRS), common signal PRS, main PRS, or the like. A secondary PRB may also be referred to as a companion PRS, booster PRS, data PRS, or the like. A PRB may also be referred to as a cell, NB cell, NB resource, resource block (RB), virtual RB (VRB), physical resource, or the like.

[0015] The low complexity and low cost UEs have different characteristics compared to legacy UEs. These characteristics result in some limitations. One such limitation is that these UEs have limited reporting capabilities compared to

legacy UEs. For instance, the NB-IOT UE has only two bits (e.g., 4 values) that may be used for reporting the power headroom, compared to six bits (e.g., 64 values) for legacy LTE UEs. As such, the reported value may not reflect the actual power usage conditions in the NB-IoT UE (i.e., less accurate information is provided to the serving network node). Since the reported measurements are used by the network for operational tasks (e.g., scheduling, mobility, positioning), less accurate or less optimal scheduling decisions may be made by the network. Accordingly, there is a need for improved techniques for reporting a coverage level of a wireless device. In addition, other desirable features and characteristics of the present disclosure will become apparent from the subsequent detailed description and embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying figures and the foregoing technical field and background.

[0016] The Background section of this document is provided to place embodiments of the present disclosure in technological and operational context, to assist those of skill in the art in understanding their scope and utility. Unless explicitly identified as such, no statement herein is admitted to be prior art merely by its inclusion in the Background section.

[0017] 3GPP meeting contribution R2-154556, entitled "Connected mobility for Rel13 UEs in EC mode", by Nokia Networks, 3GPP TSG RAN WG2 Meeting #91bis (5th - 9th October 2015), describes that for reporting of measurements related to handover decisions triggering criteria should differ between enhanced coverage mode and normal coverage mode. EP 2 636 259 A2 and EP 3320 726 A1 describe reporting of power headroom, the latter document corresponding to prior art under Article 54(3) EPC.

SUMMARY

[0018] The present disclosure provides a method, performed by a wireless device (e.g., UE) in a wireless communication system, according to claim 1, a wireless device according to claim 11, a method according to claim 13, and a network node according to claim 19. The dependent claims define further embodiments of the invention.

[0019] The following presents a simplified summary of the disclosure in order to provide a basic understanding to those of skill in the art. This summary is not an extensive overview of the disclosure and is not intended to identify key/critical elements of embodiments of the disclosure or to delineate the scope of the disclosure. The sole purpose of this summary is to present some concepts disclosed herein in a simplified form as a prelude to the more detailed description that is presented later. Systems and methods of determining a power headroom report mapping associated with a coverage level of a wireless device in a wireless communication system is described herein.

[0020] According to one aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of reporting the power headroom information may include generating an indication of the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping. Further, the method performed by the wireless device may include transmitting, to a network node in the wireless communication system, the indication of the power headroom information.

[0021] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the method may include transmitting, to a network node in the wireless communication system, an indication of the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0022] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of obtaining the information may include determining the coverage level of the wireless device based on the information.

[0023] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the method may include receiving, from a network node in the wireless communication system, the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0024] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of obtaining may include determining a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device, wherein the information includes the signal measurement.

[0025] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of obtaining the information may include determining a number of repetitions used for random access transmissions by the wireless device based on a random access configuration of the wireless device, wherein the information includes the number of repetitions used for the random access transmissions.

[0026] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of determining the power headroom report mapping may include receiving, from a network node in the wireless communication system, an indication of the different power headroom report mappings.

[0027] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the different power headroom report mappings may report the power headroom information with different reporting resolutions.

[0028] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the information may include an indication that a network node serving the wireless device is using or supports the coverage level.

[0029] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the information may include an indication that a network node serving the wireless device supports the different coverage levels.

[0030] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the information may include a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device.

[0031] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the signal measurement may

include a measurement of a signal level or quality of the signal transmitted or received by the wireless device.

[0032] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the information may include a random access configuration associated with the wireless device performing random access transmissions to a network node.

[0033] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the information may include a capability of the wireless device to support the different coverage levels.

[0034] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the information may include data provided by a network node to assist the wireless device in said obtaining.

[0035] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the information may include an indication of the different coverage levels of the wireless device.

[0036] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the information may include statistics associated with the different coverage levels.

[0037] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the information may include a log of the different coverage levels used by the wireless device.

[0038] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of determining the power headroom report mapping may be based on one or more predefined rules.

[0039] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of determining the power headroom report mapping may be based on predefined time periods associated with a measurement of a signal received by the wireless device from a network node.

[0040] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of determining the power headroom report mapping may be based on one or more predefined conditions.

[0041] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of determining the power headroom report mapping may be based on one or more resources associated with the different power headroom report mappings being available for use by the wireless device.

[0042] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of determining the power headroom report mapping may be based on data provided by a network node to assist the wireless device in determining the power headroom report mapping.

[0043] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of determining the power headroom report mapping may be based on statistics associated with the different power headroom report mappings.

[0044] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the step of determining the power headroom report mapping may be based on a log of the different power headroom report mappings used by the wireless device.

[0045] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the different coverage levels may include one or more normal coverage levels and one or more enhanced coverage levels (e.g., enhanced coverage level 0, 1, 2, etc.).

[0046] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the wireless device may be capable of operating as a Long Term Evolution (LTE) Category Narrowband 1 (LTE Cat NB1) device and the determined power headroom report mapping may include a power headroom report mapping for the LTE Cat NB1 device.

[0047] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the power headroom report mapping for the LTE Cat NB1 device operating in normal coverage may be defined as follows:

Reported value	Measured quantity value (dB)
POWER_HEADROOM_0	$-23 \leq PH < 4$
POWER_HEADROOM_1	$4 \leq PH < 16$
POWER_HEADROOM_2	$16 \leq PH < 28$
POWER_HEADROOM_3	$PH \geq 28$

[0048] According to another aspect of the method performed by the wireless device, the power headroom report mapping for the LTE Cat NB1 device operating in enhanced coverage may be defined as follows:

Reported value	Measured quantity value (dB)
POWER_HEADROOM_0	$-23 \leq PH < -11$
POWER_HEADROOM_1	$-11 \leq PH < 1$

(continued)

Reported value	Measured quantity value (dB)
POWER_HEADROOM_2	$1 \leq PH < 13$
POWER_HEADROOM_3	$PH \geq 13$

[0049] According to one aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device in a wireless communication system may comprise an obtainer circuit configured to obtain the information indicating a coverage level of the wireless device. Further, the wireless device may include a determining circuit configured to determine the power headroom report mapping associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information. In addition, the wireless device may include a reporter circuit configured to report the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0050] According to one aspect of the wireless device, the reporter circuit may be configured to generate an indication of the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping. Further, the wireless device may include a transmitter circuit configured to transmit, to a network node (e.g., eNB) in the wireless communication system, the indication of the power headroom information.

[0051] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may include a transmitter configured to transmit, to a network node in the wireless communication system, the indication of the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0052] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the obtainer circuit may be configured to determine the coverage level of the wireless device based on the information.

[0053] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may include a receiver configured to receive, from a network node in the wireless communication system, the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0054] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the obtainer circuit may be configured to determine a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device. Further, the information may include the signal measurement.

[0055] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the obtainer circuit may be configured to determine a number of repetitions used for random access transmissions by the wireless device based on a random access configuration of the wireless device. Also, the information may include the number of repetitions used for the random access transmissions.

[0056] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determination circuit may be configured to receive, from a network node in the wireless communication system, an indication of the different power headroom report mappings.

[0057] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determination circuit may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on one or more predefined rules.

[0058] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determination circuit may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on predefined time periods associated with a measurement of a signal received by the wireless device from a network node.

[0059] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determination circuit may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on one or more predefined conditions.

[0060] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determination circuit may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on one or more resources associated with the different power headroom report mappings being available for use by the wireless device.

[0061] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determination circuit may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on data provided by a network node to assist the wireless device in determining the power headroom report mapping.

[0062] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determination circuit may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on statistics associated with the different power headroom report mappings.

[0063] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determination circuit may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on a log of the different power headroom report mappings used by the wireless device.

[0064] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to generate an indication of the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping. Also, the wireless device may be configured to transmit, to a network node (e.g., eNB) in the wireless communication system, the indication of the power headroom information.

[0065] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to transmit, to a network node in the wireless communication system, an indication of the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0066] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine the coverage level of the wireless device based on the information.

[0067] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to receive, from a network node in the wireless communication system, the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0068] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device. Further, the information may include the signal measurement.

[0069] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine a number of repetitions used for random access transmissions by the wireless device based on a random access configuration of the wireless device. Also, the information may include the number of repetitions used for the random access transmissions.

[0070] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to receive, from a network node in the wireless communication system, an indication of the different power headroom report mappings.

[0071] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on one or more predefined rules.

[0072] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on predefined time periods associated with a measurement of a signal received by the wireless device from a network node.

[0073] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on one or more predefined conditions.

[0074] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on one or more resources associated with the different power headroom report mappings being available for use by the wireless device.

[0075] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on data provided by a network node to assist the wireless device in determining the power headroom report mapping.

[0076] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on statistics associated with the different power headroom report mappings.

[0077] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on a log of the different power headroom report mappings used by the wireless device.

[0078] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may comprise an obtaining module for obtaining the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device. Further, the wireless device may include a determining module for determining, the power headroom report mapping associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information. Also, the wireless device may include a reporting module for reporting the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0079] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the reporting module may include generating an indication of the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping. Further, the wireless device may include a transmitting module for transmitting, to a network node in the wireless communication system, the indication of the power headroom information.

[0080] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may include a transmitting module for transmitting, to a network node in the wireless communication system, an indication of the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0081] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the obtaining module may include determining the coverage level of the wireless device based on the information.

[0082] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the obtaining module may include receiving, from a network node in the wireless communication system, the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0083] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the obtaining module may include determining a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device. Further, the information may include the signal measurement.

[0084] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the obtaining module may include determining a number of repetitions used for random access transmissions by the wireless device based on a random access configuration of the wireless device. Also, the information may include the number of repetitions used for the random access transmissions.

[0085] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determining module may include receiving, from a network node in the wireless communication system, an indication of the different power headroom report mappings.

[0086] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determining module may include determining the power headroom report mapping based on one or more predefined rules.

[0087] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determination circuit may include determining the power

headroom report mapping based on predefined time periods associated with a measurement of a signal received by the wireless device from a network node.

[0088] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determining module may include determining the power headroom report mapping based on one or more predefined conditions.

[0089] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determining module may include determining the power headroom report mapping based on one or more resources associated with the different power headroom report mappings being available for use by the wireless device.

[0090] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determining module may include determining the power headroom report mapping based on data provided by a network node to assist the wireless device in determining the power headroom report mapping.

[0091] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determining module may include determining the power headroom report mapping based on statistics associated with the different power headroom report mappings.

[0092] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the determining module may include determining the power headroom report mapping based on a log of the different power headroom report mappings used by the wireless device.

[0093] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may comprise a processor and a memory. The memory contains instructions, executable by the processor, whereby the wireless device is configured to obtain information indicating a coverage level of the wireless device. Further, the memory contains instructions whereby the wireless device is configured to determine the power headroom report mapping associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information. In addition, the memory contains instructions whereby the wireless device is configured to report the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0094] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to generate an indication of the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping. Also, the wireless device may be configured to transmit, to a network node (e.g., eNB) in the wireless communication system, the indication of the power headroom information.

[0095] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to transmit, to a network node in the wireless communication system, an indication of the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0096] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine the coverage level of the wireless device based on the information.

[0097] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to receive, from a network node in the wireless communication system, the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0098] According to another aspect of the wireless device, the wireless device may be configured to determine a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device. Further, the information may include the signal measurement.

[0099] According to one aspect, a computer program, comprising instructions which, when executed on at least one processor of a wireless device, causes the at least one processor to carry out any of the methods described herein. Further, a carrier may contain the computer program with the carrier being one of an electronic signal, optical signal, radio signal, or computer readable storage medium.

[0100] According to one aspect of the method performed by the network node, the method may include transmitting, to the wireless device, the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0101] According to another aspect of the method performed by the network node, the method may include receiving, from the wireless device, the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0102] According to another aspect of the method performed by the network node, the method may include receiving, from the wireless device, an indication of one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device. Further, the information may include the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device. In addition, the step of obtaining the information may include determining the coverage level from the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device.

[0103] According to another aspect of the method performed by the network node, the step of determining the power headroom report mapping may be based on one or more measurement results reported by the wireless device.

[0104] According to another aspect of the method performed by the network node, the one or more measurement results may be associated with a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device.

[0105] According to another aspect of the method performed by the network node, the different power headroom report mappings may report the power headroom information with different reporting resolutions.

[0106] According to another aspect of the method performed by the network node, the method may include adapting one or more operational parameters of the wireless device based on the power headroom information.

[0107] According to another aspect of the method performed by the network node, the one or more operational parameters may include at least one of coding rate, modulation scheme, and resource assignment.

[0108] According to one aspect of the network node, the network node may comprise an obtainer circuit configured to obtain the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device. Further, the network node may include a

determination circuit configured to determine the power headroom report mapping associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information.

[0109] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may include a transmitter circuit configured to transmit, to the wireless device, the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0110] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may include a receiver configured to receive, from the wireless device, the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0111] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may include a receiver circuit configured to receive, from the wireless device, an indication of one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device. Further, the information may include the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device. In addition, the obtainer circuit may be configured to determine the coverage level from the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device.

[0112] According to another aspect of the network node, the determination circuit may be further configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on one or more measurement results reported by the wireless device.

[0113] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may include an adaptation circuit configured to adapt one or more operational parameters of the wireless device based on the power headroom information.

[0114] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may be configured to transmit, to the wireless device, the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0115] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may be configured to receive, from the wireless device, the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0116] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may be configured to receive, from the wireless device, an indication of one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device. Further, the information may include the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device. In addition, network node may be configured to determine the coverage level from the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device.

[0117] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may be further configured to determine the power headroom report mapping based on one or more measurement results reported by the wireless device.

[0118] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may be further configured to adapt one or more operational parameters of the wireless device based on the power headroom information.

[0119] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may comprise an obtaining module for obtaining the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device. Further, the network node may include a determining module for determining the power headroom report mapping associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information.

[0120] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may include a transmitting module for transmitting, to the wireless device, the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0121] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may include a receiving module for receiving, from the wireless device, the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0122] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may include a receiving module for receiving, from the wireless device, an indication of one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device. Further, the information may include the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device. Also, the obtaining module may include determining the coverage level from the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device.

[0123] According to another aspect of the network node, the determining module may include determining the power headroom report mapping based on one or more measurement results reported by the wireless device.

[0124] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may include an adapting module for adapting one or more operational parameters of the wireless device based on the power headroom information.

[0125] According to another aspect of the network node, the network node may comprise a processor and a memory. Further, the memory contains instructions, executable by the processor, whereby the network node is configured to obtain the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device. Further, the memory contains instructions whereby the network node is configured to determine the power headroom report mapping associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information.

[0126] According to another aspect of the network node, the memory may contain instructions whereby the network node transmits, to the wireless device, the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0127] According to another aspect of the network node, the memory may contain instructions whereby the network node receives, from the wireless device, the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping.

[0128] According to another aspect of the network node, the memory may contain instructions whereby the network node receives, from the wireless device, an indication of one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device. Further, the information may include the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device. Also, the memory may contain instructions whereby the network node determines the coverage level from the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device.

[0129] According to another aspect of the network node, the memory may contain instructions whereby the network node determines the power headroom report mapping based on one or more measurement results reported by the wireless device.

[0130] According to another aspect, the memory may contain instructions whereby the network node adapts one or more operational parameters of the wireless device based on the power headroom information.

[0131] According to one aspect, a computer program, comprising instructions which, when executed on at least one processor of a network node, cause the at least one processor to carry out any of the methods described herein. Further, a carrier may contain the computer program with the carrier being one of an electronic signal, optical signal, radio signal, or computer readable storage medium.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0132] The present disclosure will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which embodiments of the disclosure are shown. However, this disclosure should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the disclosure to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

FIG. 1 illustrates one embodiment of a system for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of a wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein.

FIG. 2 illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of the wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein.

FIG. 3 illustrates another embodiment of a wireless device for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of the wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein.

FIG. 4 illustrates another embodiment of a wireless device for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of the wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein.

FIG. 5 illustrates one embodiment of a method by a wireless device for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of the wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein.

FIG. 6 illustrates one embodiment of a network node for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of a wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein.

FIG. 7 illustrates another embodiment of a network node for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of a wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein.

FIG. 8 illustrates another embodiment of a network node for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of a wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein.

FIG. 9 illustrates one embodiment of a method by a network node for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of a wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein.

FIG. 10 illustrates another embodiment of a wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein.

FIG. 11 illustrates a reporting configuration as a function of coverage mode in accordance with various aspects as described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0133] For simplicity and illustrative purposes, the present disclosure is described by referring mainly to an exemplary embodiment thereof. In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present disclosure. However, it will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that the present disclosure may be practiced without limitation to these specific details. In this description, well known methods and structures have not been described in detail so as not to unnecessarily obscure the present disclosure.

[0134] The systems and methods described herein include determining a reporting configuration associated with a

coverage level of a wireless device (e.g., UE). A wireless device that is operating in enhanced coverage may be power limited compared to a wireless device operating in normal coverage. The reporting resolution may be limited in some cases for low cost or low complexity wireless devices, and the systems and methods described herein allow a wireless device to adapt the reporting resolution based on its coverage area. This provides more accurate information on the reporting to a network node (e.g., base station) that results in more accurate decisions (e.g., coding rate, modulation scheme, resource assignment) by the network node that correspond to the actual channel conditions. For example, **FIG. 1** illustrates one embodiment of a system **100** for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level **113a-d** of a wireless device **105** in accordance with various aspects as described herein. In **FIG. 1**, a network node **101** (e.g., base station) obtains information (e.g., signal measurement) indicating a coverage level **113a-d** (e.g., normal coverage, enhanced coverage) of the wireless device **105** (e.g. UE). This obtained information may include an indication that the network node **101** serving the wireless device **105** supports one or more of the coverage levels, a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device **105**, a random access configuration associated with the wireless device **105** performing random access transmissions to the network node **101**, a capability of the wireless device **105** to support the different coverage levels, an indication of the different coverage levels of the wireless device **105**, or the like.

[0135] In **FIG. 1**, the network node **101** determines, from amongst different reporting configurations **115a-b** (e.g., power headroom report mapping) respectively associated with different coverage levels **113a-d** of the wireless device **105**, the reporting configuration **115a-b** associated with the coverage level **113a-d** indicated by the obtained information. The network node **101** then transmits, to the wireless device **105**, the determined reporting configuration **115a-b**. The wireless device **105** then receives this information and determines the reporting configuration **115a-b** associated with the coverage level **113a-d** indicated by the obtained information. In addition, the wireless device **105** performs a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device **105**. Further, the wireless device **105** reports an indication of the signal measurement using the determined reporting configuration **115a-b**. The network node **101** then receives the indication of the signal measurement using the determined reporting configuration **115a-b** and adapts one or more operational parameters (e.g., coding rate, modulation scheme, resource assignment).

[0136] Additionally or alternatively, the network node **101** may be configured to support a wireless communication system (e.g., NB-IoT, NR, LTE, LTE-NR, 5G, UMTS, GSM, or the like). Further, the network node **101** may be a base station (e.g., eNB), an access point, a wireless router, or the like. The network node **101** may serve wireless devices such as wireless device **105**. The wireless device **105** may be configured to support a wireless communication system (e.g., NB-IoT, NR, LTE, LTE-NR, 5G, UMTS, GSM, or the like). The wireless device **105** may be a UE, a mobile station (MS), a terminal, a cellular phone, a cellular handset, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a smartphone, a wireless phone, an organizer, a handheld computer, a desktop computer, a laptop computer, a tablet computer, a set-top box, a television, an appliance, a game device, a medical device, a display device, a metering device, or the like.

[0137] **FIG. 2** illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device **200** for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of the wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein. In **FIG. 2**, the wireless device **200** may include a receiver circuit **201**, an obtainer circuit **203**, a determination circuit **205**, a performer circuit **207**, a reporter circuit **209**, a transmitter circuit **211**, the like, or any combination thereof. The receiver circuit **201** may be configured to receive, from a network node, the information indicating a coverage level of the wireless device **200**. The obtainer circuit **203** is configured to obtain the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device **200**. The determination circuit **205** is configured to determine, from amongst different reporting configurations respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the reporting configuration associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information. The performer circuit **207** may be configured to perform a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device **200**. The reporter circuit **209** is configured to report a measurement result using the determined reporting configuration. The transmitter circuit **211** may be configured to transmit, to the network node, an indication of the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0138] **FIG. 3** illustrates another embodiment of a wireless device **300** for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of the wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein. In **FIG. 3**, the wireless device **300** (e.g., UE) may include processing circuit(s) **301**, radio frequency (RF) communications circuit(s) **305**, antenna(s) **307**, the like, or any combination thereof. The communication circuit(s) **305** may be configured to transmit or receive information to or from one or more network nodes or one or more other wireless devices via any communication technology. This communication may occur using the one or more antennas **307** that are either internal or external to the wireless device **300**. The processing circuit(s) **301** may be configured to perform processing as described herein (e.g., the method of **FIG. 5**) such as by executing program instructions stored in memory **303**. The processing circuit(s) **301** in this regard may implement certain functional means, units, or modules.

[0139] These functional means, units, or modules (e.g., for implementing the method of **FIG. 5**) may include a receiving module or unit **311** for receiving, from a network node in the wireless communication system, information indicating a coverage level of the wireless device. These functional means, units, or modules include an obtaining module or unit **313** for obtaining the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device. These functional means, units, or modules include a determining module or unit **315** for determining, from amongst different reporting configurations

respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the reporting configuration associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information. These functional means, units, or modules include may include a performing module or unit **317** for performing a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device **300**. These functional means, units, or modules include a reporting module or unit **319** for reporting a measurement result using the determined reporting configuration. These functional means, units, or modules may include a transmitting module or unit **321** for transmitting, to the network node, an indication of the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0140] FIG. 4 illustrates another embodiment of a wireless device **400** for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of the wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein. In FIG. 4, the wireless device **400** may implement various functional means, units, or modules (e.g., via the processing circuit(s) **301** of FIG. 3 or via software). These functional means, units, or modules (e.g., for implementing the method of FIG. 5) may include a receiving module or unit **401** for receiving, from a network node in the wireless communication system, information indicating a coverage level of the wireless device. Further, these functional means, units, or modules include an obtaining module or unit **403** for obtaining the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device. Also, these functional means, units, or modules include a determining module or unit **405** for determining, from amongst different reporting configurations respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the reporting configuration associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information. In addition, these functional means, units, or modules include may include a performing module or unit **407** for performing a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device **400**. These functional means, units, or modules include a reporting module or unit **409** for reporting a measurement result using the determined reporting configuration. Finally, these functional means, units, or modules may include a transmitting module or unit **411** for transmitting, to the network node, an indication of the coverage level of the wireless device.

[0141] FIG. 5 illustrates one embodiment of a method **500** by a wireless device for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of the wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein. In FIG. 5, the method **500** may start, for instance, at block **501** where it may include receiving, from a network node in the wireless communication system, information indicating a coverage level of the wireless device. At block **503**, the method **500** includes obtaining the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device. At block **505**, the method **500** may include transmitting, to the network node, an indication of the coverage level of the wireless device. At block **507**, the method **500** includes determining, from amongst different reporting configurations respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the reporting configuration associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information. At block **509**, the method may include performing a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device. At block **511**, the method **500** includes reporting a measurement result using the determined reporting configuration.

[0142] FIG. 6 illustrates one embodiment of a network node **600** for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of a wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein. In FIG. 6, the network node **600** may include a receiver circuit **601**, an obtainer circuit **603**, a determination circuit **605**, an adaptation circuit **607**, a transmitter circuit **609**, the like, or any combination thereof. The obtainer circuit **603** is configured to obtain information indicating a coverage level of a wireless device in the wireless communication system. The determination circuit **605** is configured to determine, from amongst different reporting configurations respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the reporting configuration associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information. The adaptation circuit **607** may be configured to adapt one or more operational parameters that correspond to the wireless device based on the measurement result. The transmitter circuit **609** may be configured to transmit, to the wireless device, the determined reporting configuration. The receiver circuit **601** may be configured to receive, from the wireless device, a measurement result using the determined reporting configuration.

[0143] FIG. 7 illustrates another embodiment of a network node **700** for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of a wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein. In FIG. 7, the network node **700** (e.g., base station) may include processing circuit(s) **701**, radio frequency (RF) communications circuit(s) **705**, antenna(s) **707**, the like, or any combination thereof. The communication circuit(s) **705** may be configured to transmit or receive information to or from one or more network nodes or one or more wireless devices via any communication technology. This communication may occur using the one or more antennas **707** that are either internal or external to the network node **700**. The processing circuit(s) **701** may be configured to perform processing as described herein (e.g., the method of FIG. 9) such as by executing program instructions stored in memory **703**. The processing circuit(s) **701** in this regard may implement certain functional means, units, or modules.

[0144] These functional means, units, or modules (e.g., for implementing the method of FIG. 9) may include a receiving module or unit **711** for receiving, from the wireless device, a measurement result using the determined reporting configuration. Further, these functional means, units, or modules include an obtaining module or unit **713** for obtaining information indicating a coverage level of a wireless device in the wireless communication system. Also, these functional means, units, or modules include a determining module or unit **715** for determining, from amongst different reporting configurations respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the reporting configuration

associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information. In addition, these functional means, units, or modules may include a transmitting module or unit **717** for transmitting, to the wireless device, the determined reporting configuration. Finally, these functional means, units, or modules may include an adapting module or unit **719** for adapting one or more operational parameters that correspond to the wireless device based on the measurement result.

[0145] **FIG. 8** illustrates another embodiment of a network node **800** for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of a wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein. In **FIG. 8**, the network node **800** may implement various functional means, units, or modules (e.g., via the processing circuit(s) **701** of **FIG. 7** or via software). These functional means, units, or modules (e.g., for implementing the method of **FIG. 9**) may include a receiving module or unit **801** for receiving, from the wireless device, a measurement result using the determined reporting configuration. Further, these functional means, units, or modules include an obtaining module or unit **803** for obtaining information indicating a coverage level of a wireless device in the wireless communication system. Also, these functional means, units, or modules include a determining module or unit **805** for determining, from amongst different reporting configurations respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the reporting configuration associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information. In addition, these functional means, units, or modules may include a transmitting module or unit **807** for transmitting, to the wireless device, the determined reporting configuration. Finally, these functional means, units, or modules may include an adapting module or unit **809** for adapting one or more operational parameters that correspond to the wireless device based on the measurement result.

[0146] **FIG. 9** illustrates one embodiment of a method **900** by a network node for determining a reporting configuration associated with a coverage level of a wireless device in accordance with various aspects as described herein. In **FIG. 9**, the method **900** may start, for instance, at block **901** where it may include receiving, from the wireless device, an indication of one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device. At block **903**, the method **900** includes obtaining information indicating a coverage level of a wireless device in the wireless communication system. At block **905**, the method **900** includes determining, from amongst different reporting configurations respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the reporting configuration associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information. At block **907**, the method **900** may include transmitting, to the wireless device, the determined reporting configuration. At block **909**, the method **900** may include receiving, from the wireless device, a measurement result using the determined reporting configuration. At block **911**, the method **900** may include adapting one or more operational parameters that correspond to the wireless device based on the measurement result.

[0147] **FIG. 10** illustrates another embodiment of a wireless device **1000** in accordance with various aspects as described herein. In some instances, the wireless device **1000** may be referred as a user equipment (UE), a mobile station (MS), a terminal, a cellular phone, a cellular handset, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a smartphone, a wireless phone, an organizer, a handheld computer, a desktop computer, a laptop computer, a tablet computer, a set-top box, a television, an appliance, a game device, a medical device, a display device, a metering device, or some other like terminology. In other instances, the wireless device **1000** may be a set of hardware components. In **FIG. 10**, the wireless device **1000** may be configured to include a processor **1001** that is operatively coupled to an input/output interface **1005**, a radio frequency (RF) interface **1009**, a network connection interface **1011**, a memory **1015** including a random access memory (RAM) **1017**, a read only memory (ROM) **1019**, a storage medium **1021** or the like, a communication subsystem **1051**, a power source **1033**, another component, or any combination thereof. The storage medium **1021** may include an operating system **1023**, an application program **1025**, data **1027**, or the like. Specific devices may utilize all of the components shown in **FIG. 10**, or only a subset of the components, and levels of integration may vary from device to device. Further, specific devices may contain multiple instances of a component, such as multiple processors, memories, transceivers, transmitters, receivers, etc. For instance, a computing device may be configured to include a processor and a memory.

[0148] In **FIG. 10**, the processor **1001** may be configured to process computer instructions and data. The processor **1001** may be configured as any sequential state machine operative to execute machine instructions stored as machine-readable computer programs in the memory, such as one or more hardware-implemented state machines (e.g., in discrete logic, FPGA, ASIC, etc.); programmable logic together with appropriate firmware; one or more stored-program, general-purpose processors, such as a microprocessor or Digital Signal Processor (DSP), together with appropriate software; or any combination of the above. For example, the processor **1001** may include two computer processors. In one definition, data is information in a form suitable for use by a computer. It is important to note that a person having ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the subject matter of this disclosure may be implemented using various operating systems or combinations of operating systems.

[0149] In the current embodiment, the input/output interface **1005** may be configured to provide a communication interface to an input device, output device, or input and output device. The wireless device **1000** may be configured to use an output device via the input/output interface **1005**. A person of ordinary skill will recognize that an output device may use the same type of interface port as an input device. For example, a USB port may be used to provide input to and output from the wireless device **1000**. The output device may be a speaker, a sound card, a video card, a display,

a monitor, a printer, an actuator, an emitter, a smartcard, another output device, or any combination thereof. The wireless device **1000** may be configured to use an input device via the input/output interface **1005** to allow a user to capture information into the wireless device **1000**. The input device may include a mouse, a trackball, a directional pad, a trackpad, a presence-sensitive input device, a display such as a presence-sensitive display, a scroll wheel, a digital camera, a digital video camera, a web camera, a microphone, a sensor, a smartcard, and the like. The presence-sensitive input device may include a digital camera, a digital video camera, a web camera, a microphone, a sensor, or the like to sense input from a user. The presence-sensitive input device may be combined with the display to form a presence-sensitive display. Further, the presence-sensitive input device may be coupled to the processor. The sensor may be, for instance, an accelerometer, a gyroscope, a tilt sensor, a force sensor, a magnetometer, an optical sensor, a proximity sensor, another like sensor, or any combination thereof. For example, the input device may be an accelerometer, a magnetometer, a digital camera, a microphone, and an optical sensor.

[0150] In FIG. 10, the RF interface **1009** may be configured to provide a communication interface to RF components such as a transmitter, a receiver, and an antenna. The network connection interface **1011** may be configured to provide a communication interface to a network **1043a**. The network **1043a** may encompass wired and wireless communication networks such as a local-area network (LAN), a wide-area network (WAN), a computer network, a wireless network, a telecommunications network, another like network or any combination thereof. For example, the network **1043a** may be a Wi-Fi network. The network connection interface **1011** may be configured to include a receiver and a transmitter interface used to communicate with one or more other nodes over a communication network according to one or more communication protocols known in the art or that may be developed, such as Ethernet, TCP/IP, SONET, ATM, or the like. The network connection interface **1011** may implement receiver and transmitter functionality appropriate to the communication network links (e.g., optical, electrical, and the like). The transmitter and receiver functions may share circuit components, software, or firmware, or alternatively may be implemented separately.

[0151] In this embodiment, the RAM **1017** may be configured to interface via a bus **1003** to the processor **1001** to provide storage or caching of data or computer instructions during the execution of software programs such as the operating system, application programs, and device drivers. In one example, the wireless device **1000** may include at least one hundred and twenty-eight megabytes (128 Mbytes) of RAM. The ROM **1019** may be configured to provide computer instructions or data to the processor **1001**. For example, the ROM **1019** may be configured to be invariant low-level system code or data for basic system functions such as basic input and output (I/O), startup, or reception of keystrokes from a keyboard that are stored in a non-volatile memory. The storage medium **1021** may be configured to include memory such as RAM, ROM, programmable read-only memory (PROM), erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM), electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), magnetic disks, optical disks, floppy disks, hard disks, removable cartridges, flash drives. In one example, the storage medium **1021** may be configured to include an operating system **1023**, an application program **1025** such as a web browser application, a widget or gadget engine or another application, and a data file **1027**.

[0152] In FIG. 10, the processor **1001** may be configured to communicate with a network **1043b** using the communication subsystem **1051**. The network **1043a** and the network **1043b** may be the same network or networks or different network or networks. The communication subsystem **1051** may be configured to include one or more transceivers used to communicate with the network **1043b**. The one or more transceivers may be used to communicate with one or more remote transceivers of another wireless device such as a base station of a radio access network (RAN) according to one or more communication protocols known in the art or that may be developed, such as IEEE 802.xx, CDMA, WCDMA, GSM, LTE, UTRAN, WiMax, or the like.

[0153] In another example, the communication subsystem **1051** may be configured to include one or more transceivers used to communicate with one or more remote transceivers of another wireless device such as user equipment according to one or more communication protocols known in the art or that may be developed, such as IEEE 802.xx, CDMA, WCDMA, GSM, LTE, UTRAN, WiMax, or the like. Each transceiver may include a transmitter **1053** or a receiver **1055** to implement transmitter or receiver functionality, respectively, appropriate to the RAN links (e.g., frequency allocations and the like). Further, the transmitter **1053** and the receiver **1055** of each transceiver may share circuit components, software or firmware, or alternatively may be implemented separately.

[0154] In the current embodiment, the communication functions of the communication subsystem **1051** may include data communication, voice communication, multimedia communication, short-range communications such as Bluetooth, near-field communication, location-based communication such as the use of the global positioning system (GPS) to determine a location, another like communication function, or any combination thereof. For example, the communication subsystem **1051** may include cellular communication, Wi-Fi communication, Bluetooth communication, and GPS communication. The network **1043b** may encompass wired and wireless communication networks such as a local-area network (LAN), a wide-area network (WAN), a computer network, a wireless network, a telecommunications network, another like network or any combination thereof. For example, the network **1043b** may be a cellular network, a Wi-Fi network, and a near-field network. The power source **1013** may be configured to provide an alternating current (AC) or direct current (DC) power to components of the wireless device **1000**.

[0155] In **FIG. 10**, the storage medium **1021** may be configured to include a number of physical drive units, such as a redundant array of independent disks (RAID), a floppy disk drive, a flash memory, a USB flash drive, an external hard disk drive, thumb drive, pen drive, key drive, a high-density digital versatile disc (HD-DVD) optical disc drive, an internal hard disk drive, a Blu-Ray optical disc drive, a holographic digital data storage (HDDS) optical disc drive, an external mini-dual in-line memory module (DIMM) synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM), an external micro-DIMM SDRAM, a smartcard memory such as a subscriber identity module or a removable user identity (SIM/RUIM) module, other memory, or any combination thereof. The storage medium **1021** may allow the wireless device **1000** to access computer-executable instructions, application programs or the like, stored on transitory or non-transitory memory media, to off-load data, or to upload data. An article of manufacture, such as one utilizing a communication system may be tangibly embodied in storage medium **1021**, which may comprise a computer-readable medium.

[0156] The functionality of the methods described herein may be implemented in one of the components of the wireless device **1000** or partitioned across multiple components of the wireless device **1000**. Further, the functionality of the methods described herein may be implemented in any combination of hardware, software, or firmware. In one example, the communication subsystem **1051** may be configured to include any of the components described herein. Further, the processor **1001** may be configured to communicate with any of such components over the bus **1003**. In another example, any of such components may be represented by program instructions stored in memory that when executed by the processor **1001** performs the corresponding functions described herein. In another example, the functionality of any of such components may be partitioned between the processor **1001** and the communication subsystem **1051**. In another example, the non-computative-intensive functions of any of such components may be implemented in software or firmware and the computative-intensive functions may be implemented in hardware.

[0157] In one example, a method performed by a UE that is capable of operating in at least two coverage levels includes obtaining information about a coverage enhancement level (CE) of the UE with respect to a second node (e.g., first cell (cell1) or another UE). Further, the method includes determining or selecting a reporting configuration based on the obtained information about the CE level of the first cell. Also, the method includes performing at least one measurement on signals received from or transmitted to a node (e.g., cell1 or another UE, UE2). In addition, the method includes reporting the result of the performed measurement to the first node (e.g., a network node or another UE) using the determined or selected reporting configuration.

[0158] In another example, the method may include indicating to another node (e.g., network node) the obtained coverage level.

[0159] In another example, the method may include storing all or a portion of the obtained information.

[0160] In another example, the method may include selecting one of the already known or obtained reporting configuration based on the obtained information.

[0161] In one example, a method by a network node managing or serving a UE capable of operating under at least two coverage levels includes obtaining information about a CE level of the UE with respect to a second node (e.g., first cell (cell1) or another UE, UE2). Further, the method includes determining based on the obtained information about the CE level of the UE with respect to the second node (e.g., cell1 or UE2), a reporting configuration to be used by the UE for transmitting to the first node, the results of measurement performed on the second node.

[0162] In another example, the method may include receiving UE capability related to support of one or more coverage levels.

[0163] In another example, the method may include sending the determined reporting configuration to the UE.

[0164] In another example, the method may include adapting the scheduling based on determined and received reporting information indicating the results of the measurement.

[0165] In one example, the first node (node1) and the second node (node2) may be different e.g. the UE performs measurement on neighbor cell and report results to the serving cell.

[0166] In another example the first node (Node1) and the second node (Node2) may be the same (e.g., the UE performs measurement on a serving cell and reports results to the same serving cell).

[0167] In some examples, the methods described herein may enable adaptive reporting by the UE depending on the coverage area in which it is operating. A UE which is operating in enhanced coverage may be power limited compared to a normal coverage UE. The reporting resolution may be limited in some cases for the low cost and low complexity UEs, and the method may allow the UE to adapt the reporting resolution based on its coverage area. This provides more accurate information on the reporting to the network node and results in more accurate decisions taken by the network node (e.g., better coding rate, better modulation schemes and better resources that match the actual channel conditions are selected by the network node).

[0168] In some embodiments, a network node corresponds to any type of radio network node or any network node that communicates with a UE or with another network node. Examples of a network node include a NodeB, master evolved NodeB (MeNB), secondary evolved NodeB (SeNB), network node belonging to a master cell group (MCG) or a secondary cell group (SCG), base station (BS), multi-standard radio (MSR) radio node such as a multi-standards radio base station (MSR BS), evolved NodeB (eNodeB), network controller (NC), radio network controller (RNC), base station

controller (BSC), relay, donor node controlling relay, base transceiver station (BTS), access point (AP), transmission points, transmission nodes, remote radio unit (RRU), remote radio head (RRH), nodes in distributed antenna system (DAS), core network node (e.g., mobile switching center (MSC), mobility management entity (MME)), operations and management (O&M) node, operations support system (OSS) node, self-organizing network (SON) node, positioning node (e.g., evolved serving mobile location center (E-SMLC)), minimization of driving test (MDT) node, and the like.

[0169] In some embodiments, a UE corresponds to any type of wireless device communicating with a network node or with another UE in a cellular or mobile communication system. Examples of a UE include a target device, device-to-device (D2D) UE, proximity-capable UE (e.g., proximity services (ProSe) UE), machine-type UE or UE capable of machine-to-machine (M2M) communication, enhanced machine-type communications (eMTC) UE, personal digital assistant (PDA), pad, tablet, mobile terminal, smart phone, laptop embedded equipped (LEE) device, laptop mounted equipment (LME), USB dongle, and the like. A MTC-capable UE may also be defined in terms of a certain UE category. Examples of such UE categories include LTE UE category 0, LTE UE category M1, LTE UE category narrow band 1 (NB1), EC-GSM-IoT, and the like. Table 1 below summarizes various characteristics of these UE categories.

Table 1: Characteristics of Narrowband IoT UE Categories

Characteristic	LTE Cat 1	LTE Cat 0	LTE Cat M1 (eMTC)	LTE Cat NB1 (NB-IoT)	EC-GSM-IoT
DL Peak Rate	10 Mbps	1 Mbps	1 Mbps	250 kbps	474 kbps (EDGE) 2 Mbps (EGPRS2B)
UL Peak Rate	5 Mbps	1 Mbps	1 Mbps	250 kbps (multi-tone) 20 kbps (single-tone)	474 kbps (EDGE) 2 Mbps (EGPRS2B)
Antenna(s)	2	1	1	1	1-2
Duplex Mode	Full	Full or Half	Full or Half	Half	Half
Rx Bandwidth	1.08-18 MHz	1.08-18MHz	1.08 MHz	180 kHz	200 kHz
Rx Chains	2 (MIMO)	1 (SISO)	1 (SISO)	1 (SISO)	1-2
Tx Power	23 dBm	23 dBm	20/23 dBm	20/23 dBm	23/33dBm

[0170] In some embodiments, the methods described herein may include single carrier as well as multicarrier or carrier aggregation (CA) operation of the UE in which the UE is able to receive or transmit data to more than one serving cell. Carrier aggregation (CA) is also referred to as a multi-carrier system, multi-cell operation, multi-carrier operation, multi-carrier transmission or reception. In CA, one of the component carriers (CCs) is the primary component carrier (PCC), which is also referred to as a primary carrier or anchor carrier. The remaining CCs are referred to as secondary component carriers (SCCs), secondary carriers, or supplementary carriers. The serving cell is also referred to as a primary cell (PCell) or a primary serving cell (PSC). Similarly, a secondary serving cell (SSC) is also referred to as a secondary cell (SCell).

[0171] While some of the embodiments are described for LTE, these embodiments are applicable to any radio access technology (RAT) system or multi-RAT system such as LTE frequency division duplex (FDD), LTE time division duplex (TDD), wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA), high-speed packet access (HSPA), global system for mobile communications (GSM), enhanced data rates for GSM evolution (EDGE), GSM EDGE RAN (GERAN), Wi Fi, wireless local area network (WLAN), CDMA2000, 3GPP New Radio (NR), and the like.

Some of the embodiments apply for any RRC state (e.g., RRC_IDLE, RRC_CONNECTED).

[0172] In some embodiments, the terms UE and wireless device may be used interchangeably. The UE may be any type of wireless device capable of communicating with a network node or another UE over radio signals. The UE may also be a radio communication device, target device, D2D UE, machine-type UE, UE capable of M2M, low-cost or low-complexity UE, a sensor equipped with UE, tablet, mobile terminal, smart phone, LEE, LME, USB dongle, customer premises equipment (CPE), and the like.

[0173] In some embodiments, a network node is a base station, radio base station (RBS), base transceiver station (BSS), BSC, NC, RNC, eNB, Node B, core network node (e.g., MME), NodeG, positioning node (e.g. E-SMLC), multi-cell/multicast coordination entity (MCE), relay node, access point, radio access point, RRU, RRH, or the like. The network node may be interchangeably referred to as a radio network node.

[0174] In some embodiments, a node is a network node or a UE.

[0175] In some embodiments, the UE is configured with PCell and primary/secondary cell (PSCell) or with PCell, PSCell and one or more SCells such as in dual connectivity or carrier aggregation. The configured cells are UE specific (e.g., serving cells of the UE).

[0176] In some embodiment, the UE is served by a serving cell which has already been identified by the UE. The UE further identifies at least one other cell, which may be referred to as a target cell or neighbor cell.

[0177] In some embodiments, the serving cell and neighbor cell are served or managed by respective first and second network nodes. In some embodiments the serving cell and neighbor cell are served or managed by the same network node e.g. a first network node.

[0178] In some embodiments, a UE operates in a low or in high activity state. Examples of a low activity state include an RRC idle state, idle mode, and the like. Examples of a low activity state include an RRC CONNECTED state, active mode, active state, and the like. The UE may be configured to operate in discontinuous reception (DRX) or in non-DRX. If configured to operate in DRX, the UE may still operate according to non-DRX as long as it receives new transmissions from the network node.

[0179] In some examples, the UE may perform any type of one or more measurements (e.g., radio measurement) on any one radio signal or combination of radio signals transmitted in a cell in uplink or downlink. Further, the UE may report the results of the measurements to a network node. The results may be reported using a reporting configuration. An example of a reporting configuration is a measurement report mapping. The measurement report mapping is also interchangeably referred to as report mapping, measurement reporting range, reportable measurement values, measurement signaling range, measurement signaling mapping, and the like. At least two different measurement report mappings are available (e.g., pre-defined, configured by another node, or the like) for the same type of measurement for enabling the UE to signal the measurement results to a network node or to another UE. The report mapping includes at least three parameters: a minimum reportable measurement value, a maximum reportable measurement value, and at least one resolution or granularity between successive reportable values. A report mapping may include two or more report resolutions.

[0180] In some examples, the measurement may be performed by the UE on one or more serving cells or on one or more neighbor cells. Radio signals may be one or more physical signals such as reference signals or signals carrying a physical channel (e.g., PDSCH, PDCCH, enhanced PDCCH (E-PDCCH), PUSCH, PUCCH, or the like). A physical channel carries higher layer information. Examples of a downlink reference signal include a PSS, SSS, CRS, CSI-RS, PRS, and the like. Examples of an uplink reference signal include an SRS, DMRS, and the like. A reference signal (RS) is also interchangeably referred to as a discovery signal. Examples of a measurement which may be performed by the UE on downlink or uplink signals include a signal-to-interference and noise ratio (SINR), cell search (e.g., cell identification), power headroom (PH), RSRP, RSRQ, RS-SINR, common reference signal SINR (CRS-SINR), CSI-RSRP, CSI-RSRQ, sidelink RSRP (S-RSRP), CQI, CSI, UE receive-transmit time difference, downlink reference signal SINR (DRS-SINR), and the like. The PH is a difference between a maximum UE power and a transmitted power on a signal expressed in log scale (e.g., X dB). The PH may be performed on signals (e.g., RS) transmitted on any of uplink signals (e.g., PUCCH, PUSCH, PRACH, NPUSCH, NPUCCH, NRACH).

[0181] In some embodiments, the UE may operate under either normal coverage or enhanced coverage with respect to its serving cell. The enhanced coverage is also interchangeably referred to as extended coverage. The UE may also operate in a plurality of coverage levels (e.g. normal coverage, enhanced coverage level 1, enhanced coverage level 2, enhanced coverage level 3, and the like). The normal and extended coverage operations may typically take place on narrower UE RF bandwidth compared with the system bandwidth (e.g., cell bandwidth, cell transmission bandwidth, downlink system bandwidth, or the like). In some embodiments, the UE RF bandwidth may be the same as of the system bandwidth. Examples of a narrow RF bandwidth include 200 kHz, 1.4 MHz, and the like. Examples of a system bandwidth include 200 kHz, 1.4 MHz, 3 MHz, 5 MHz, 10, MHz, 15 MHz, 20 MHz, and the like. In case of extended/enhanced coverage, the UE may be capable of operating under a lower signal quality level (e.g., SNR, SINR, ratio of average received signal energy per subcarrier to total received power per subcarrier (\hat{E}_s/lot)), RSRQ, or the like) compared to its capabilities when operating in a legacy system. The coverage level enhancement may vary with the operational scenario and may also depend on the UE type. For example, a UE which is located in a basement with bad coverage may need a larger level of coverage enhancement (e.g., 10 dB) compared to a UE which is at a cell border (e.g., 5 dB). The coverage level may be expressed in terms of a received signal quality or received signal strength at the UE with respect to its serving cell, or a received signal quality or received signal strength at the serving cell with respect to the UE.

[0182] In some embodiments, the coverage level of the UE or CE level may also be defined with respect to any cell such as a neighbor cell. For example, in terms of received signal quality or received signal strength at the UE with respect to a target cell on which the UE performs one or more radio measurements. Examples of signal quality are SNR, SINR, CQI, RSRQ, CRS \hat{E}_s/lot , SCH \hat{E}_s/lot , and the like. Examples of signal strength are path loss, RSRP, SCH_{RP} etc. The notation \hat{E}_s/lot is defined as the ratio of \hat{E}_s to lot. \hat{E}_s is the received energy per resource element (e.g., power normalized to the subcarrier spacing) during the useful part of the symbol (e.g., the portion of the symbol that excludes the cyclic

prefix) at the UE antenna connector lot is the received power spectral density of the total noise and interference for a certain resource element (e.g., power integrated over the resource element and normalized to the subcarrier spacing) as measured at the UE antenna connector. In one example, two coverage levels defined with respect to a signal quality (e.g., SNR) at the UE includes coverage enhancement level 1 (CE1) with an $\text{SNR} \geq -6$ dB at UE with respect to its serving cell, and coverage enhancement level 2 (CE2) with a $-12 \text{ dB} \leq \text{SNR} < -6$ dB at UE with respect to its serving cell. In another example, four coverage levels includes CE1, CE2, coverage enhancement level 3 (CE3) with a $-15 \text{ dB} \leq \text{SNR} < -12$ dB at UE with respect to its serving cell, and coverage enhancement level 4 (CE4) with a $-18 \text{ dB} \leq \text{SNR} < -15$ dB at UE with respect to its serving cell. In these examples, the CE1 may also be interchangeably referred to as a normal coverage level, baseline coverage level, reference coverage level, legacy coverage level, or the like. On the other hand, CE2-CE4 may be termed as enhanced coverage, extended coverage level, or the like.

[0183] In yet another example, two different coverage levels (e.g. CE mode A and CE mode B) may be defined. The UE category X meets requirements for CE Mode A (i.e., CEModeA) for a cell provided that the UE category X is configured with CE Mode A and the cell's synchronization channel (SCH) $\hat{E}_s/\text{lot} \geq -6$ dB and cell-specific reference signal (CRS) $\hat{E}_s/\text{lot} \geq -6$ dB. The UE category X meets requirements for CE Mode B (i.e., CEModeB) provided that the UE category X is configured with CE Mode B and the cell's SCH $\hat{E}_s/\text{lot} \geq -15$ dB and CRS $\hat{E}_s/\text{lot} \geq -15$ dB. An example of UE category X is UE category M1 (e.g., RF bandwidth of 1.4 MHz). The CE Mode A and B are also interchangeably referred to as respective normal and enhanced coverage levels.

[0184] In yet another example, two different coverage levels (e.g., normal and enhanced coverages) may be defined in terms of signal quality levels. The requirements for normal coverage are applicable for UE category M1 with respect to a cell provided that radio conditions of the UE with respect to that cell are defined as SCH $\hat{E}_s/\text{lot} \geq -6$ dB and CRS $\hat{E}_s/\text{lot} \geq -6$. The requirements for enhanced coverage are applicable for UE category M1 with respect to a cell provided that radio conditions of the UE with respect to that cell are defined as follows SCH $\hat{E}_s/\text{lot} \geq -15$ dB and CRS $\hat{E}_s/\text{lot} \geq -15$.

[0185] In these examples, \hat{E}_s/lot is the ratio of received power per subcarrier to the total interference including noise per subcarrier. For instance, the UE for UE category NB1 (e.g. RF bandwidth of 200 KHz) is not configured with different CE modes but the two different coverage levels differ in terms of their lowest supported signal qualities as mentioned above.

[0186] In one example, a method in a UE that is capable of operating under at least two coverage levels includes obtaining information about a CE level of the UE with respect to a node (e.g., first cell (cell1) or another UE, UE2). Further, the method includes determining a reporting configuration for transmitting measurement results based on the obtained information about the CE level of cell1. Also, the method includes performing at least one measurement on signals received from or transmitted to a node (e.g. cell1 or another UE, UE2). In addition, the method includes reporting or transmitting the result of the performed measurement to a node (e.g. network node or another UE) using the determined/selected reporting configuration.

[0187] In another example, the method may include indicating to another node (e.g., network node) the obtained coverage level.

[0188] In another example, the method may include storing the obtained information, at least a part of it.

[0189] In another example, the method may include selecting one of the already known or obtained reporting configuration based on the obtained information.

[0190] In some examples, the reporting configuration may include a reporting of radio resource management (RRM) measurements (e.g., RSRP, RSRQ, NRSRP, NRSRQ, or the like). However, the reporting configuration may also include reporting of power headroom information in the UE to the network node. The reporting configuration may include information on the minimum reportable value, the maximum reportable value, the resolution, or the like. All types of reporting is expected to take place in a higher activity state of the UE (e.g., RRC_CONNECTED state).

[0191] In some examples, the information about a CE level of the UE with respect to a first cell served by or managed by a first network node may be obtained based on one or more of the following:

- an indication of whether the UE is under enhanced coverage of a serving cell;
- an indication of whether the UE is under a specific coverage level (e.g., CE level 2) of a serving cell;
- the information about a CE for a cell may further include an indication of whether the cell supports UE operation under enhanced coverage;
- a radio measurement (e.g., measurement of signals transmitted in cell1, measurement of interference or noise level, a signal level, a signal quality, timing measurement, or the like);
- evaluation with respect to one or more conditions or criteria;
- a random access configuration for transmitting a second message (M2) in cell1;
- UE capability to support a certain one or more coverage levels;
- assistance from a network node related to the coverage level (e.g., comprising any one or more of applicable or suggested coverage level, a threshold (H), or the like);
- indicator indicating normal coverage or enhanced coverage should be considered for operating with respect to cell2;

- history or past statistics (e.g., assume certain coverage level provided that coverage level has been used by the UE with respect to cell1 at least L% of the time); and
- stored information in the UE regarding coverage level with respect to cell1.

[0192] As another example of the radio measurement, if SINR or SNR of cell1 is below -6 dB, then the UE assumes that cell1 is in enhanced coverage. However, if SINR or SNR of cell1 is equal to or larger than -6 dB, then the UE assumes that cell1 is in normal coverage.

[0193] For the evaluation with respect to one or more conditions or criteria, this may be expressed in terms of the number of repetitions (R) used for random access transmissions on cell1 (e.g., $R \leq 8$ for normal coverage of UE with respect to cell1, and $R > 8$ for enhanced coverage of UE with respect to cell1).

[0194] In some embodiments, other terms may be used instead of normal and enhanced coverage to indicate the same (e.g., CE Mode A or CE Mode B).

[0195] In some embodiments, the UE may be determined to be in a first coverage level (CE1) with respect to cell1 provided that the value of the UE radio measurement (e.g., signal quality) results of cell1 is above or equal to a threshold (H) and the UE is considered to be in a second coverage level (CE2) with respect to cell1 provided that the value of the UE radio measurement results of cell1 is below H. Cell1 may be a serving cell or a non-serving cell (e.g., neighbor cell). In the latter case, cell1 may be operating on the serving carrier frequency or on a non-serving carrier frequency.

[0196] In some embodiments, the UE may determine one reporting configuration out of at least two possible configurations for report measurement results for cell1 to a network node based on at least the determined coverage level of cell1.

[0197] In some embodiments, the step of determining the reporting configuration to be used by UE for reporting measurement results to a network node may include one or more of:

- determining the reporting configuration based on a predefined rule;
- selecting from a set of pre-defined time periods;
- selecting based on a condition;
- calculating the reporting configuration based on available resource;
- receiving a message or indicator from another node (e.g., a network node);
- determining based on a value or using a value received from another node (e.g., a network node); and
- determining based on history or stored information.

[0198] The step of determining the reporting configuration based on a pre-defined rule may include two possible CE levels. The UE may determine to use a first reporting configuration if the UE coverage level with respect to cell1 is CE1 and a second reporting configuration if the UE coverage level with respect to cell1 is CE2. For example, CE1 and CE2 may be respective CE Mode A and CE Mode B. The step of selecting from a set of pre-defined time periods may include each time period having a time measurement period of the measurement performed on cell1. For instance, the UE may determine to use a first reporting configuration if the time period is below a threshold and a second reporting configuration otherwise.

[0199] The step of selecting the reporting configuration based on a condition may include one or more of the following conditions:

- if the signal quality of cell1 is above or equal to a threshold (G);
- if the signal quality of cell1 is below the threshold (G);
- if the signal quality of cell1 is above or equal to a threshold (G) for longer than a time period T_y (e.g., $T_y > T_x$); and
- if the signal quality of cell1 is below a threshold (G) for longer than a time period T_y (e.g., $T_y > T_x$).

[0200] In some embodiments, a UE may not use more than a certain number of bits for reporting when operating in a certain mode (e.g., coverage enhancement mode).

[0201] In some various embodiments of the present disclosure, one type of configuration reporting that is used by the UE to report results of the measurement to the network node is the power headroom report mapping. Power headroom reporting is used by the UE to inform the serving network node about the power usage (e.g., amount of transmission power available at the UE). This information is later used by the uplink scheduler to adapt the transmission parameters (e.g., modulation scheme, coding rate, resources, or the like). The power headroom is defined as the difference between the nominal maximum output power and the estimated output power. It is typically expressed in log scale. It is also measured and reported per component carrier in case the UE is configured with multicarrier operation (e.g., carrier aggregation (CA), dual carrier (DC), or the like). An NB-IOT UE is one type of low cost and low complexity UE. For this UE, the power headroom is defined as follows:

$$PH(i) = P_{CMAX,c}(i) - \{P_{0_NPUSCH,c}(1) + \alpha_c(1) PL_c\}$$

Equation 1

[0202] The value of PH(i) may be either negative or positive. A negative value means that the serving network node has scheduled this UE with a data rate higher than what the UE may handle (e.g., UE is limited by $P_{CMAX,c}(i)$). A positive value on the other hand means that the UE has power left (e.g., UE is not using the maximum power or may handle a higher data rate than currently scheduled).

[0203] The NB-IOT UE reports the power headroom information using the message 3 (Msg3) in random access procedure using two bits for the lowest configured NB-PRACH repetition level. This means that four different values may be reported compared to sixty-four values with legacy LTE, see **Table 2** below. It is clear that the existing resolution cannot be maintained since only four values may be reported by the NB-IOT UE.

Table 2: Legacy LTE power headroom report mapping

Reported value	Measured quantity value (dB)
POWER_HEADROOM_0	$-23 \leq PH < -22$
POWER_HEADROOM_1	$-22 \leq PH < -21$
POWER_HEADROOM_2	$-21 \leq PH < -20$
POWER_HEADROOM_3	$-20 \leq PH < -19$
POWER_HEADROOM_4	$-19 \leq PH < -18$
POWER_HEADROOM_5	$-18 \leq PH < -17$
...	...
POWER_HEADROOM_57	$34 \leq PH < 35$
POWER_HEADROOM_58	$35 \leq PH < 36$
POWER_HEADROOM_59	$36 \leq PH < 37$
POWER_HEADROOM_60	$37 \leq PH < 38$
POWER_HEADROOM_61	$38 \leq PH < 39$
POWER_HEADROOM_62	$39 \leq PH < 40$
POWER_HEADROOM_63	$PH \geq 40$

[0204] In comparison to legacy LTE, only lower-order modulation schemes are supported for NB-IOT such as binary phase shift keying (BPSK) and quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK). For LTE, higher order modulation schemes are supported such as QPSK, 16 quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) and 64 QAM.

[0205] A UE in normal coverage may experience good channel quality similar to legacy LTE while a UE in enhanced coverage may have much poorer channel quality. From a power headroom reporting perspective, UE may operate using the maximum power in enhanced coverage compared to normal coverage. Therefore it is relevant to have a higher reporting resolution in the lower reporting range (negative values), i.e. it is highly likely that this UE is power-limited. When UE is power-limited, the PH(i) will be negative, therefore it is reasonable and important to have higher resolution on the negative values so that more accurate values may be reported to the network node. This will in turn result in that more suitable scheduling resources that match actual coverage conditions are selected by the network node. This will improve the uplink reception performance in the network node. One example of such reporting configuration that may be used in enhanced coverage with higher granularity in negative values is given in **Table 3**. In this example, it is assumed that UE cannot report a limited number of values (e.g., 4).

[0206] In normal coverage, on the other hand, it is more relevant to have higher reporting resolution/granularity in the higher reporting range (positive values) since UE is in good coverage and it may not always be necessary to use the maximum power, or the highest repetitions. Therefore it is highly likely that PH(i) is often positive, and thus better resolution on the positive values are desired. One example of such reporting configuration with better resolution on the positive values is given in **Table 3**.

Table 3: NB-IOT power headroom report mapping in normal coverage

Reported value	Measured quantity value (dB)
POWER_HEADROOM_0	$-23 \leq PH < 4$
POWER_HEADROOM_1	$4 \leq PH < 16$
POWER_HEADROOM_2	$16 \leq PH < 28$
POWER_HEADROOM_3	$PH \geq 28$

Table 4: NB-IOT power headroom report mapping in enhanced coverage

Reported value	Measured quantity value (dB)
POWER_HEADROOM_0	$-23 \leq PH < -11$
POWER_HEADROOM_1	$-11 \leq PH < 1$
POWER_HEADROOM_2	$1 \leq PH < 13$
POWER_HEADROOM_3	$PH \geq 13$

[0207] There is a clear advantage in having the reporting configuration of the measurement results that depends on the actual coverage level UE is operating in instead of having a fixed reporting configuration that is always used. This will provide the serving network node with more accurate information on the actual power usage in the UE, and the network node may then adapt its scheduling resources accordingly.

[0208] Different algorithms may be used to determine the exact reporting configuration. For example, when the UE is in normal coverage, a simple algorithm may be used (e.g., multiplication by 1). On the other hand, when the UE is in a different coverage level, a similar algorithm may be used (e.g., multiplication by 2, which will also decrease the resolution). Examples of other algorithms are subtraction, addition, division by different factors, all of which may depend on the actual coverage mode. In some cases, a combination of these algorithms may be used (e.g., multiplication by factor 1 in lower ranges and multiplication by factor 4 in higher ranges). In another example, multiplication may be used in lower ranges while addition may be used in higher ranges.

[0209] In one example, it is assumed that the UE is only capable of reporting four different values. In this case, the UE may adapt its reporting ranges and reporting resolution as a function of actual coverage mode, as shown in FIG. 11.

[0210] The following "examples" are not embodiments belonging to the invention but examples useful for understanding the invention.

[0211] The reporting configurations in Table 3 and Table 4 are exemplified for power headroom reporting only. However, the same principle of adapting the reporting ranges and the reporting resolution as a function of the operating coverage mode may apply to all types of reporting. Examples of other types of reporting are RRM measurement reporting, signal quality reporting, signal strength reporting, positioning measurement reporting, timing information reporting, and the like.

[0212] In some examples, the UE may perform at least one measurement on uplink signals transmitted by the UE to cell1 or on DL signals received at the UE from cell1. The UE may perform the measurement based on a measurement configuration received from a node (e.g., from a network node or another UE). Cell1 herein may be a serving cell or a neighbor cell. The UE may also perform measurement on a plurality of cells. In another example, the UE may also perform the measurement on signals transmitted by the UE to another UE (e.g., UE2) or on signals received at the UE from another UE (e.g., UE2).

[0213] In some examples, the UE may report the results of the measurement performed on cell1 to a node (e.g., network node or another UE) using the determined or selected reporting configuration (e.g., the determined measurement report mapping).

[0214] In some examples, the UE reports the results of the measurement performed on UE2 to a node (e.g., network node or another UE) using the determined or selected reporting configuration (e.g., the determined measurement report mapping).

[0215] Examples of measurement results include a value of the performed measurement, identifier of a predefined value of the measurement result, absolute value of the results, and the like. Examples of reporting configurations for reporting measurement results include power headroom reporting, RRM measurement (e.g., RSRP, RSRQ, NRSRP, NRSRQ) reporting, signal strength reporting, signal quality reporting, load balancing information reporting, and the like).

[0216] The step of performing a reporting of the results of the measurements may further include one or more of the following procedures or operational tasks:

- performing RRM measurement on the serving cell;
- performing RRM measurement on neighboring cells;
- performing synchronization to neighboring nodes;
- reading system information of neighboring cells (e.g., reading MIB or one or more SIBs);
- receiving scheduling information from the serving network node;
- estimating the power usage;
- sending a control channel to cell1 (e.g., PUCCH or MPUCCH); and
- sending a control channel to cell1 (e.g. PUSCH).

[0217] In one example, a method may be performed in a first node that serves or manages a UE that performs at least one measurement on a second node and reports results to the first node. A node may be a network node or another UE. The UE in this case is capable of operating under at least two coverage levels. The method performed by the first node includes obtaining information about a CE level of the UE with respect to a second node (e.g., first cell (cell1) or another UE, UE2). Further, the method includes determining a reporting configuration to be used by the UE for transmitting to the first node the results of measurements performed on the second node based on the obtained information about the CE level of the UE with respect to the second node (e.g., cell1 or UE2).

[0218] In another example, the method may include receiving UE capability related to support of one or more coverage levels.

[0219] In another example, the method may include sending the determined reporting configuration to the UE.

[0220] In another example, the method may include adapting the scheduling based on determined and received reporting information indicating the results of the measurement.

[0221] In another example, the first node (Node1) and the second node (Node2) may be different (e.g., the UE performs measurements on a neighbor cell and reports the results to the serving cell).

[0222] In another example, the first node (Node1) and the second node (Node2) may be the same (e.g., the UE performs measurements on a serving cell and reports the results to the same serving cell).

[0223] In another example, the first node may acquire information about the capability of the UE in terms of support for one or more coverage levels. The capability information is typically signaled by the UE to the serving node. The step of determining the reporting configuration may be based on this UE capability information. For example, a UE may or may not be capable of operating under different coverage levels. The first node may acquire the UE capability information for multiple coverage levels from the UE or from another network node that contains such information.

[0224] In another example, the step of determining the reporting configuration may be similar to those described for a radio node.

[0225] In another example, the step of determining the reporting configuration may be similar to those described for a radio node, but may be based on a coverage level of at least a second node (e.g., cell1 or UE2).

[0226] In another example, the first node may transmit or signal information related to the determined reporting configuration to other network nodes. Examples of other nodes include neighbor network nodes, core network nodes, positioning node, any type of relay node, UE, D2D UE, MTC UE, or any other node used for dedicated services such as self-organizing network (SON) node. The information reporting configuration is signaled by the node to other UEs or nodes that are configured to operate under multiple coverage levels, or nodes that are serving or managing UEs operating under multiple coverage levels. There are significant benefits in sharing the determined information with other nodes. One benefit is that this information may be applicable to UEs in its neighbor network nodes, and in that case it may be reused directly by signaling them to their own users. This way, the reporting is improved in large scale. A second benefit is that the determination of reporting configurations which may be quite complex sometimes, may be done in one place and only once, and then signaled to other nodes in the network. This way, processing in the network node may be reduced. The signaling of information related to reporting configuration may be done in a periodic, event-triggered, or event-triggered periodic basis. Event-triggered means that it is signaled whenever the reporting is performed or configuration or coverage level is changed.

[0227] In another example, the first node may use the received reporting information indicating the results of the measurements that are performed using the determined reporting configuration for operational tasks. Examples of operational tasks include scheduling, mobility, positioning, and the like. For example, if the received power headroom information indicates that there is power left after transmission using the granted resources, then the node may choose an even higher-order modulation scheme compared to what was previously used. This way the transmission resources are adapted according to actual power usage in the UE which will result in efficient usage of the resources, and hence faster transmission. In a second example, the received reporting information may better reflect the actual channel measurement result since the used reporting configuration will be based on actual coverage level. This will in turn improve

all other operational procedures that use this measurement (e.g., handover, mobility, cell change, neighbor cell measurements, and the like).

[0228] In one example, a method performed by a UE that is capable of operating under at least two coverage levels includes obtaining information about a CE level of the UE with respect to a second node (e.g., first cell (cell1) or another UE). Further, the method includes determining a reporting configuration based on the obtained information about the CE level of cell1. Also, the method includes performing at least one measurement on signals received from or transmitted to a node (e.g., cell1 or another UE, UE2). In addition, the method includes reporting or transmitting the result of the performed measurements to a first node (e.g., network node or another UE) using the determined/selected reporting configuration.

[0229] In another example, the method may include indicating to another node (e.g., network node) the obtained coverage level.

[0230] In another example, the method may include storing the obtained information, at least a part of it.

[0231] In another example, the method may include selecting one of the already known or obtained reporting configuration based on the obtained information.

[0232] In one example, a method performed by a first node managing or serving a UE capable of operating under at least two coverage levels includes obtaining information about a CE level of the UE with respect to a second node (e.g., first cell (cell1) or another UE, UE2). Further, the method includes determining a reporting configuration to be used by the UE for transmitting to the first node the results of measurements performed on the second node based on the obtained information about the CE level of the UE with respect to the second node (e.g., cell1 or UE2).

[0233] In another example, the method may include receiving UE capability related to support of one or more coverage levels.

[0234] In another example, the method may include sending the determined reporting configuration to the UE,

[0235] In another example, the method may include adapting the scheduling based on determined and received reporting information indicating the results of the measurement.

[0236] In another example, the first node (Node1) and the second node (Node2) may be different nodes (e.g., the UE performs measurement on neighbor cell and report results to the serving cell).

[0237] In another example the first node (Node1) and the second node (Node2) may be the same node (e.g., the UE performs measurement on a serving cell and report results to the same serving cell).

[0238] 3GPP RAN1 has discussed power headroom for NB-IOT. 3GPP RAN1 recommends to support transmission of narrowband power header room (NB-PHR) report with Msg3 of random access procedure using two bits for the lowest configured NB-PRACH repetition level, subject to 3GPP RAN2 confirmation of available bits. Further, dynamic indication utilizing DCI is not supported and the Msg3 size may remain the same. 3GPP RAN1 has also agreed to use two bits for power headroom report. NB-PHR is computed based on a 15 kHz single-tone transmit power for NB-PUSCH data transmission regardless of the actual subcarrier spacing where the power headroom (PH(i)) is defined by **Equation 1** above. Further, there may be four reportable values of NB-PHR.

[0239] Power headroom reporting is used by the UE to inform the serving eNB about the power usage, i.e. amount of transmission power available at the UE. This information is later used by the uplink scheduler to adapt the transmission parameters, e.g. modulation scheme, coding rate, and resources. The power headroom is defined as the difference between the nominal maximum output power and the estimated output power. It is typically expressed in log scale. It is also measured and reported per component carrier in case the UE is configured with multiple carrier operation. For NB-IOT, the power headroom (PH(i)) is defined by **Equation 1** above.

[0240] The value of PH(i) may be either negative or positive. A negative value means that the serving eNB has scheduled this UE with a data rate higher than what the UE may handle (e.g., UE is limited by $P_{\text{CMAX},c}(i)$). A positive value on the other hand means that UE has power left (e.g., it is not using the maximum power or may handle a higher data rate).

[0241] The NB-PHR may be reported in Msg3 of random access procedure using 2 bits for the lowest configured NB-PRACH repetition level. This means that 4 different values may be reported compared to 64 values with legacy LTE, see **Table 2**. In comparison to legacy LTE, only lower-order modulation scheme is supported for NB-IOT. For LTE higher order modulation schemes such as QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM while only QPSK/BPSK is used in NB-IOT.

[0242] It is clear that the existing resolution cannot be maintained since only four values may be reported. The question is then what resolution to use for NB-IOT. In our view, the coverage area plays a key role here. A UE in normal coverage may experience decent channel quality similar to legacy LTE while a UE in enhanced coverage may have much poorer channel quality. From a power headroom reporting perspective, the UE may operate using the maximum power in enhanced coverage compared to normal coverage. Thus, it is relevant to have a finer reporting resolution in the lower reporting range (e.g., negative values). In normal coverage, on the other hand, it is more relevant to have finer reporting resolution in the higher reporting range (e.g., positive values) since the UE is in good coverage and it may not always use the maximum power, or the highest repetitions or more resources. Therefore, one set of reporting resolutions for normal coverage operation and another set of reporting ranges for enhanced coverage are specified.

[0243] Furthermore, it is relevant to differentiate the power headroom reporting in normal and enhanced coverages. In normal coverage, the UE may operate under quite good channel conditions, which means that it may not always use the maximum resources. Thus, it is relevant to have finer reporting granularity in the higher ranges of NB-PHR. On the other hand, the UE in enhanced coverage has to support operation down to -15 dB SNR, which requires operation using higher repetitions and more resources. It is highly likely that such UE operates using the maximum power. Therefore, it is more relevant to have higher granularity in the lower ranges of NB-PHR.

[0244] In one embodiment, the power headroom reporting of NB-IOT UE in normal coverage is specified as in Table 3 above with higher resolution on the positive range.

[0245] In another embodiment, the power headroom reporting of NB-IOT UE in enhanced coverage is specified as in Table 4 above with higher resolution in the negative range.

[0246] In another embodiment, the power headroom provides the serving eNB with information about the differences between the UE configured maximum output power (P_{CMAX}) and the estimated power for UL-NSCH transmission of the serving cell. Further, the reported power headroom may be estimated over one subframe. Also, the power headroom reporting delay is defined as the time between the beginning of the power headroom reference period and the time when the UE starts transmitting the power headroom over the radio interface. The reporting delay of the power headroom may be zero milliseconds (0 msec.), which is applicable for all configured triggering mechanisms for power headroom reporting. The report mapping for UE Category NB1 in normal coverage has a power headroom reporting range from -23 dB...+28 dB. Further, Table 5 below defines the report mapping.

Table 5: Power headroom report mapping for UE category NB1 in normal coverage

Reported value	Measured quantity value (dB)
POWER_HEADROOM_0	$-23 \leq \text{PH} < 4$
POWER_HEADROOM_1	$4 \leq \text{PH} < 16$
POWER_HEADROOM_2	$16 \leq \text{PH} < 28$
POWER_HEADROOM_3	$\text{PH} \geq 28$

[0247] In another embodiment, report mapping for UE Category NB1 in enhanced coverage has a power headroom reporting range from -23 dB...+13 dB. Further, Table 6 below defines the report mapping.

Table 6: Power headroom report mapping for UE category NB1 in enhanced coverage

Reported value	Measured quantity value (dB)
POWER_HEADROOM_0	$-23 \leq \text{PH} < -11$
POWER_HEADROOM_1	$-11 \leq \text{PH} < 1$
POWER_HEADROOM_2	$1 \leq \text{PH} < 13$
POWER_HEADROOM_3	$\text{PH} \geq 13$

ABBREVIATIONS:

Abbreviation	Explanation
3GPP	3 rd Generation Partnership Project
ACK	Acknowledged
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Conversion
AGC	Automatic Gain Control
ANR	Automatic Neighbor Relations
AP	Access Point
BCH	Broadcast Channel
BLER	Block Error Rate
BS	Base Station
BSC	Base Station Controller
BTS	Base Transceiver Station

(continued)

	Abbreviation	Explanation
	CA	Carrier Aggregation
5	CC	Component Carrier
	CG	Cell Group
	CGI	Cell Global Identifier
	CP	Cyclic Prefix
10	CPICH	Common Pilot Channel
	CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
	CRS	Cell specific Reference Signal
	CSG	Closed Subscriber Group
	CSI	Channel State Information
15	CSS	Common Search Space
	DAS	Distributed Antenna System
	DC	Dual Connectivity
	DFT	Discrete Fourier Transform
20	DL	Downlink
	DL-SCH	Downlink Shared Channel
	DRX	Discontinuous Reception
	eNB	Evolved Node B (i.e., base station)
	E-UTRA	Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access
25	E-UTRAN	Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network
	DFT	Discrete Fourier Transform
	FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
	FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
30	HD-FDD	Half Duplex - Frequency Division Duplex
	HO	Handover
	IFFT	Inverse Fast Fourier Transform
	IoT	Internet of Things
	LTE	Long Term Evolution
35	M2M	Machine to Machine
	MAC	Media Access Control
	MCG	Master Cell Group
	MDT	Minimization of Drive Tests
	MeNB	Master eNode B
40	MIB	Master Information Block
	MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output
	MME	Mobility Management Entity
	MRTD	Maximum Receive Timing Difference
45	MSR	Multi-Standard Radio
	MTC	Machine-Type Communication
	NACK	Not Acknowledged
	NB	Narrow-Band
	NB-IoT	Narrow-Band Internet of Things
50	NB-LTE	Narrow-Band LTE (e.g., 180 KHz bandwidth)
	NB-PBCH	NB-IoT Physical Broadcast Channel
	NB-PSS	NB-IoT Primary Synchronization Sequence
	NB-SSS	NB-IoT Secondary Synchronization Sequence
55	OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Modulation
	OFDMA	Orthogonal Frequency Division Modulation Access
	PA	Power Amplifier
	PAPR	Peak-to-Average Power Ratio

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(continued)

	Abbreviation	Explanation
	PBCH	Physical Broadcast Channel
5	PCI	Physical Cell Identifier
	PCC	Primary Component Carrier
	PCI	Physical Cell Identity
	PCell	Primary Cell
10	PCG	Primary Cell Group
	PCH	Paging Channel
	PDCCH	Physical Data Control Channel
	PDU	Protocol Data Unit
	PGW	Packet Gateway
15	PHICH	Physical HARQ Indication Channel
	PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
	PRACH	Physical Random Access Channel
	PRB	Physical Resource Block
20	PSCell	Primary SCell
	PSC	Primary Serving Cell
	PSD	Power Spectral Density
	PSS	Primary Synchronization Sequence
	PUSCH	Physical Uplink Shared Channel
25	RACH	Random Access Channel
	RAT	Radio Access Technology
	RF	Radio Frequency
	RLM	Radio Link Monitoring
	RRC	Radio Resource Control
30	RRH	Remote radio head
	RRU	Remote radio unit
	RSCP	Received signal code power
	RSRP	Reference Signal Received Power
35	RSRQ	Reference Signal Received Quality
	RSSI	Received signal strength indication
	RSTD	Reference signal time difference
	RV	Redundancy version
	Rx	Receiver
40	SCC	Secondary component carrier
	SCell	Secondary Cell
	SCG	Secondary Cell Group
	SC-FDMA	Single-Carrier, Frequency Division Multiple Access
45	SeNB	Secondary eNode B
	SFBC	Space Frequency Block Coding
	SFN	System frame number
	SGW	Signaling gateway
	SI	System Information
50	SIB	System Information Block
	SIB1	System information block type 1
	SIM	Subscriber Identity Module or Subscriber Identification Module
	SINR	Signal to interference and noise ratio
55	SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio
	SON	Self-organizing networks
	SRS	Sounding Reference Signal
	SSC	Secondary serving cell

(continued)

	Abbreviation	Explanation
5	SSS	Secondary Synchronization Sequence
	TA	Timing advance
	TAG	Timing advance group
	TDD	Time Division Duplex
	Tx	Transmitter
10	UARFCN	UMTS Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number
	UE	User Equipment
	UL	Uplink
	USS	UE-specific Search Space
	WB-LTE	Wideband LTE (i.e., corresponds to legacy LTE)
15	ZC	Zadoff-Chu algorithm

[0248] The previous detailed description is merely illustrative in nature and is not intended to limit the present disclosure, or the application and uses of the present disclosure. Furthermore, there is no intention to be bound by any expressed or implied theory presented in the preceding field of use, background, summary, or detailed description. The present disclosure provides various examples, embodiments and the like, which may be described herein in terms of functional or logical block elements. The various aspects described herein are presented as methods, devices (or apparatus), systems, or articles of manufacture that may include a number of components, elements, members, modules, nodes, peripherals, or the like. Further, these methods, devices, systems, or articles of manufacture may include or not include additional components, elements, members, modules, nodes, peripherals, or the like.

[0249] Furthermore, the various aspects described herein may be implemented using standard programming or engineering techniques to produce software, firmware, hardware (e.g., circuits), or any combination thereof to control a computing device to implement the disclosed subject matter. It will be appreciated that some embodiments may be comprised of one or more generic or specialized processors such as microprocessors, digital signal processors, customized processors and field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs) and unique stored program instructions (including both software and firmware) that control the one or more processors to implement, in conjunction with certain non-processor circuits, some, most, or all of the functions of the methods, devices and systems described herein. Alternatively, some or all functions may be implemented by a state machine that has no stored program instructions, or in one or more application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), in which each function or some combinations of certain of the functions are implemented as custom logic circuits. Of course, a combination of the two approaches may be used. Further, it is expected that one of ordinary skill, notwithstanding possibly significant effort and many design choices motivated by, for example, available time, current technology, and economic considerations, when guided by the concepts and principles disclosed herein will be readily capable of generating such software instructions and programs and ICs with minimal experimentation.

[0250] The term "article of manufacture" as used herein is intended to encompass a computer program accessible from any computing device, carrier, or media. For example, a computer-readable medium may include: a magnetic storage device such as a hard disk, a floppy disk or a magnetic strip; an optical disk such as a compact disk (CD) or digital versatile disk (DVD); a smart card; and a flash memory device such as a card, stick or key drive. Additionally, it should be appreciated that a carrier wave may be employed to carry computer-readable electronic data including those used in transmitting and receiving electronic data such as electronic mail (e-mail) or in accessing a computer network such as the Internet or a local area network (LAN).

[0251] Throughout the specification and the embodiments, the following terms take at least the meanings explicitly associated herein, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Relational terms such as "first" and "second," and the like may be used solely to distinguish one entity or action from another entity or action without necessarily requiring or implying any actual such relationship or order between such entities or actions. The term "or" is intended to mean an inclusive "or" unless specified otherwise or clear from the context to be directed to an exclusive form. Further, the terms "a," "an," and "the" are intended to mean one or more unless specified otherwise or clear from the context to be directed to a singular form. The term "include" and its various forms are intended to mean including but not limited to. References to "one embodiment," "an embodiment," "example embodiment," "various embodiments," and other like terms indicate that the embodiments of the disclosed technology so described may include a particular function, feature, structure, or characteristic, but not every embodiment necessarily includes the particular function, feature, structure, or characteristic. Further, repeated use of the phrase "in one embodiment" does not necessarily refer to the same embodiment, although it may. The terms "substantially," "essentially," "approximately," "about" or any other version thereof, are defined as

being close to as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, and in one non-limiting embodiment the term is defined to be within 10%, in another embodiment within 5%, in another embodiment within 1 % and in another embodiment within 0.5%. A device or structure that is "configured" in a certain way is configured in at least that way, but may also be configured in ways that are not listed.

Claims

1. A method performed by a wireless device (105, 200, 300, 400, 1000) in a wireless communication system (100), comprising:

obtaining (503) information indicating a coverage level (113a-d) of the wireless device;
determining (507), from amongst different power headroom report mappings (115a-d) respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the power headroom report mapping associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information, the power headroom report mappings (115a-d) each defining a mapping of reported values to measured values of power headroom, which is defined as a difference between nominal maximum output power and estimated output power of the wireless device, and differing from each other with respect to at least one of a minimum reporting value and a maximum reporting value of a reporting range of power headroom information; and
reporting (511) the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said reporting includes:

generating an indication of the power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping; and
transmitting (511), to a network node (101, 600, 700, 800) in the wireless communication system, the indication of the power headroom information.

3. The method of any of claims 1-2, further comprising:

transmitting (505), to a network node (101, 600, 700, 800) in the wireless communication system, an indication of the coverage level of the wireless device.

4. The method of any of claims 1-3, further comprising:

receiving (501), from a network node (101, 600, 700, 800) in the wireless communication system, the information indicating the coverage level of the wireless device.

5. The method of any of claims 1-4, wherein said obtaining includes:

determining the coverage level of the wireless device based on the information, and/or
performing (509) a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device, wherein the information includes the signal measurement; and/or
determining a number of repetitions used for random access transmissions by the wireless device based on a random access configuration of the wireless device, wherein the information includes the number of repetitions used for the random access transmissions.

6. The method of any of claims 1-5, wherein said determining the power headroom report mapping includes:

receiving, from a network node (101, 600, 700, 800) in the wireless communication system, an indication of the different power headroom report mappings.

7. The method of any of claims 1-6, wherein the information includes an indication that a network node serving the wireless device is using or supports the coverage level, an indication that a network node serving the wireless device supports the different coverage levels, a measurement of a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device, a measurement of a signal level or quality of the signal transmitted or received by the wireless device, a random access configuration associated with the wireless device performing random access transmissions to a network node, a capability of the wireless device to support the different coverage levels, an indication of the different coverage levels of the wireless device.

8. The method of any of claims 1-7, wherein said determining the power headroom report mapping is based on one

or more predefined rules, on predefined time periods associated with a measurement of a signal received by the wireless device from a network node, on one or more predefined conditions, on one or more resources associated with the different power headroom report mappings being available for use by the wireless device, and/or on data provided by a network node to assist the wireless device in said determining the power headroom report mapping.

9. The method of any of claims 1-8, wherein the different coverage levels include one or more normal coverage levels and one or more enhanced coverage levels.

10. The method of any of claims 1-9, wherein the wireless device is capable of operating as a Long Term Evolution (LTE) Category Narrowband 1 (LTE Cat NB1) device and the determined power headroom report mapping includes a power headroom report mapping for the LTE Cat NB1 device.

11. A wireless device (105, 200, 300, 400, 1000) in a wireless communication system (100), the wireless device configured to:

obtain (503) information indicating a coverage level (113a-d) of the wireless device;
determine (507), from amongst different power headroom report mappings (115a-d) respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the power headroom report mapping associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information, the power headroom report mappings (115a-d) each defining a mapping of reported values to measured values of power headroom, which is defined as a difference between nominal maximum output power and estimated output power of the wireless device, and differing from each other with respect to at least one of a minimum reporting value and a maximum reporting value of a reporting range of power headroom information; and
report (511) power headroom information using the determined power headroom report mapping.

12. The wireless device of claim 11, wherein the wireless device is further configured to perform the method of any of claims 2-10.

13. A method performed by a network node (101, 600, 700, 800) in a wireless communication system (100), comprising:

obtaining (903) information indicating a coverage level (113a-d) of a wireless device (105, 200, 300, 400, 1000) in the wireless communication system;
determining (905), from amongst different power headroom report mappings (115a-d) respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the power headroom report mapping associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information, the power headroom report mappings (115a-d) each defining a mapping of reported values to measured values of power headroom, which is defined as a difference between nominal maximum output power and estimated output power of the wireless device, and differing from each other with respect to at least one of a minimum reporting value and a maximum reporting value of a reporting range of power headroom information.

14. The method of claim 13, further comprising:

transmitting (907), to the wireless device, the determined power headroom report mapping, and/or
receiving (909), from the wireless device, power headroom information using the determined power headroom mapping, and/or
adapting (911) one or more operational parameters of the wireless device based on the power headroom information, wherein the one or more operational parameters may include at least one of coding rate, modulation scheme, and resource assignment.

15. The method of any of claims 13-14, further comprising:

receiving (901), from the wireless device, an indication of one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device, wherein the information includes the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device; and
wherein said obtaining includes determining the coverage level from the one or more coverage levels supported by the wireless device.

16. The method of any of claims 13-15, wherein said determining is based on one or more measurement results reported by the wireless device, wherein the one or more measurement results may be associated with a measurement of

a signal transmitted or received by the wireless device.

17. The method of any of claims 13-16, wherein the different coverage levels include one or more normal coverage levels and one or more enhanced coverage levels.

18. The method of any of claims 13-17, wherein the wireless device is capable of operating as a Long Term Evolution (LTE) Category Narrowband 1 (LTE Cat NB1) device and the determined power headroom report mapping includes a power headroom report mapping for the LTE Cat NB1 device.

19. A network node in a wireless communication system, the network node configured to:

obtain information indicating a coverage level of a wireless device in the wireless communication system; and determine, from amongst different power headroom report mappings respectively associated with different coverage levels of the wireless device, the power headroom report mapping associated with the coverage level indicated by the obtained information, the power headroom report mappings (115a-d) each defining a mapping of reported values to measured values of power headroom, which is defined as a difference between nominal maximum output power and estimated output power of the wireless device, and differing from each other with respect to at least one of a minimum reporting value and a maximum reporting value of a reporting range of power headroom information.

20. The network node of claim 19, wherein the network node is further configured to perform the method of any of claims 14-18.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren, das von einer Drahtlosvorrichtung (105, 200, 300, 400, 1000) in einem Drahtloskommunikationssystem (100) durchgeführt wird und umfasst:

Erhalten (503) von Informationen, die einen Reichweitenlevel (113a-d) der Drahtlosvorrichtung angeben; Bestimmen (507) unter verschiedenen Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings (115a-d), die jeweils mit verschiedenen Reichweitenleveln der Drahtlosvorrichtung assoziiert sind, des Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings, das mit dem Reichweitenlevel assoziiert ist, der durch die erhaltenen Informationen angegeben wird, wobei die Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings (115a-d) jeweils eine Zuordnung von berichteten Werten zu gemessenen Werten von Power-Headroom definieren, der definiert ist als eine Differenz zwischen maximaler Nennausgangsleistung und geschätzter Ausgangsleistung der Drahtlosvorrichtung, und sich voneinander in Bezug auf mindestens eines von einem kleinsten Berichtswert und einem größten Berichtswert eines Berichtsbereichs von Power-Headroom-Informationen unterscheiden; und Berichten (511) der Power-Headroom-Informationen unter Verwendung des bestimmten Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Berichten umfasst:

Erzeugen einer Angabe der Power-Headroom-Informationen unter Verwendung des bestimmten Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings; und Senden (511) der Angabe der Power-Headroom-Informationen an einen Netzwerkknoten (101, 600, 700, 800) im Drahtloskommunikationssystem.

3. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 2, ferner umfassend:

Senden (505) einer Angabe des Reichweitenlevels der Drahtlosvorrichtung an einen Netzwerkknoten (101, 600, 700, 800) im Drahtloskommunikationssystem.

4. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, ferner umfassend:

Empfangen (501) der Informationen, die den Reichweitenlevel der Drahtlosvorrichtung angeben, von einem Netzwerkknoten (101, 600, 700, 800) im Drahtloskommunikationssystem.

5. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das Erhalten umfasst:

Bestimmen des Reichweitenlevels der Drahtlosvorrichtung basierend auf den Informationen und/oder Durchführen (509) einer Messung eines Signals, das von der Drahtlosvorrichtung gesendet oder empfangen wird, wobei die Informationen die Signalmessung umfassen; und/oder Bestimmen einer Anzahl von Wiederholungen, die für Direktzugriffsübertragungen durch die Drahtlosvorrichtung verwendet werden, basierend auf einer Direktzugriffsconfiguration der Drahtlosvorrichtung, wobei die Informationen die Anzahl von Wiederholungen umfassen, die für die Direktzugriffsübertragungen verwendet werden.

6. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei das Bestimmen des Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings umfasst:

Empfangen einer Angabe der verschiedenen Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings von einem Netzwerkknoten (101, 600, 700, 800) im Drahtloskommunikationssystem.

7. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei die Informationen umfassen: eine Angabe, dass ein Netzwerkknoten, der die Drahtlosvorrichtung versorgt, den Reichweitenlevel verwendet oder unterstützt, eine Angabe, dass ein Netzwerkknoten, der die Drahtlosvorrichtung versorgt, die verschiedenen Reichweitenlevel unterstützt, eine Messung eines Signals, das von der Drahtlosvorrichtung gesendet oder empfangen wird, eine Messung eines Signalpegels oder einer Qualität des Signals, das von der Drahtlosvorrichtung gesendet oder empfangen wird, eine Direktzugriffsconfiguration, die mit der Drahtlosvorrichtung assoziiert ist, die Direktzugriffsübertragungen an einen Netzwerkknoten durchführt, eine Fähigkeit der Drahtlosvorrichtung zum Unterstützen der verschiedenen Reichweitenlevel, eine Angabe der verschiedenen Reichweitenlevel der Drahtlosvorrichtung.

8. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei das Bestimmen des Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings basiert auf:

einer oder mehreren vordefinierten Regeln, auf vordefinierten Zeiträumen, die mit einer Messung eines Signals assoziiert sind, das durch die Drahtlosvorrichtung von einem Netzwerkknoten empfangen wird, auf einer oder mehreren vordefinierten Bedingungen, auf einer oder mehreren Ressourcen, die mit verschiedenen Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings assoziiert und zur Verwendung durch die Drahtlosvorrichtung verfügbar sind, und/oder auf Daten, die durch einen Netzwerkknoten zum Unterstützen der Drahtlosvorrichtung beim Bestimmen des Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings bereitgestellt werden.

9. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, wobei die verschiedenen Reichweitenlevel einen oder mehrere normale Reichweitenlevel und einen oder mehrere erhöhte Reichweitenlevel umfassen.

10. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, wobei die Drahtlosvorrichtung zum Betrieb als eine Long Term Evolution, LTE,-Vorrichtung der Kategorie Narrowband 1, LTE-Cat-NB1, fähig ist, und das bestimmte Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mapping ein Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mapping für die LTE-Cat-NB1-Vorrichtung umfasst.

11. Drahtlosvorrichtung (105, 200, 300, 400, 1000) in einem Drahtloskommunikationssystem (100), wobei die Drahtlosvorrichtung konfiguriert ist zum:

Erhalten (503) von Informationen, die einen Reichweitenlevel (113a-d) der Drahtlosvorrichtung angeben; Bestimmen (507) unter verschiedenen Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings (115a-d), die jeweils mit verschiedenen Reichweitenleveln der Drahtlosvorrichtung assoziiert sind, des Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings, das mit dem Reichweitenlevel assoziiert ist, der durch die erhaltenen Informationen angegeben wird, wobei die Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings (115a-d) jeweils eine Zuordnung von berichteten Werten zu gemessenen Werten von Power-Headroom definieren, der definiert ist als eine Differenz zwischen maximaler Nennausgangsleistung und geschätzter Ausgangsleistung der Drahtlosvorrichtung, und sich voneinander in Bezug auf mindestens eines von einem kleinsten Berichtswert und einem größten Berichtswert eines Berichtsbereichs von Power-Headroom-Informationen unterscheiden; und Berichten (511) von Power-Headroom-Informationen unter Verwendung des bestimmten Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings.

12. Drahtlosvorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, wobei die Drahtlosvorrichtung ferner zum Durchführen des Verfahrens nach einem Ansprüche 2 bis 10 konfiguriert ist.

13. Verfahren, das von einem Netzwerkknoten (101, 600, 700, 800) in einem Drahtloskommunikationssystem (100) durchgeführt wird und umfasst:

Erhalten (903) von Informationen, die einen Reichweitenlevel (113a-d) einer Drahtlosvorrichtung (105, 200, 300, 400, 1000) im Drahtloskommunikationssystem angeben;

Bestimmen (905) unter verschiedenen Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings (115a-d), die jeweils mit verschiedenen Reichweitenleveln der Drahtlosvorrichtung assoziiert sind, des Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings, das mit dem Reichweitenlevel assoziiert ist, der durch die erhaltenen Informationen angegeben wird, wobei die Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings (115a-d) jeweils eine Zuordnung von berichteten Werten zu gemessenen Werten von Power-Headroom definieren, der definiert ist als eine Differenz zwischen maximaler Nennausgangsleistung und geschätzter Ausgangsleistung der Drahtlosvorrichtung, und sich voneinander in Bezug auf mindestens eines von einem kleinsten Berichtswert und einem größten Berichtswert eines Berichtsbereichs von Power-Headroom-Informationen unterscheiden.

14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 13, ferner umfassend:

Senden (907) des bestimmten Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings an die Drahtlosvorrichtung und/oder Empfangen (909) von Power-Headroom-Informationen von der Drahtlosvorrichtung unter Verwendung des bestimmten Power-Headroom-Mappings, und/oder Anpassen (911) eines oder mehrerer Betriebsparameter der Drahtlosvorrichtung basierend auf den Power-Headroom-Informationen, wobei der eine oder die mehreren Betriebsparameter mindestens eines von Codierungsrate, Modulationsschema und Ressourcenzuweisung umfassen können.

15. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 13 bis 14, ferner umfassend:

Empfangen (901), von der Drahtlosvorrichtung, einer Angabe eines oder mehrerer Reichweitenlevel, die von der Drahtlosvorrichtung unterstützt werden, wobei die Informationen den einen oder die mehreren Reichweitenlevel umfassen, die von der Drahtlosvorrichtung unterstützt werden; und wobei das Erhalten ein Bestimmen des Reichweitenlevels aus dem einen oder den mehreren Reichweitenleveln umfasst, die von der Drahtlosvorrichtung unterstützt werden.

16. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 13 bis 15, wobei das Bestimmen auf einem oder mehreren Messergebnissen basiert, die von der Drahtlosvorrichtung berichtet werden, wobei das eine oder die mehreren Messergebnisse mit einer Messung eines Signals assoziiert sein können, das von der Drahtlosvorrichtung gesendet oder empfangen wird.

17. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 13 bis 16, wobei die verschiedenen Reichweitenlevel einen oder mehrere normale Reichweitenlevel und einen oder mehrere erhöhte Reichweitenlevel umfassen.

18. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 13 bis 17, wobei die Drahtlosvorrichtung zum Betrieb als eine Long Term Evolution, LTE,-Vorrichtung der Kategorie Narrowband 1, LTE-Cat-NB1, fähig ist, und das bestimmte Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mapping ein Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mapping für die LTE-Cat-NB1-Vorrichtung umfasst.

19. Netzwerkknoten in einem Drahtloskommunikationssystem, wobei der Netzwerkknoten konfiguriert ist zum: Erhalten von Informationen, die einen Reichweitenlevel einer Drahtlosvorrichtung im Drahtloskommunikationssystem angeben; und

Bestimmen unter verschiedenen Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings, die jeweils mit verschiedenen Reichweitenleveln der Drahtlosvorrichtung assoziiert sind, des Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings, das mit dem Reichweitenlevel assoziiert ist, der durch die erhaltenen Informationen angegeben wird, wobei die Power-Headroom-Bericht-Mappings (115a-d) jeweils eine Zuordnung von berichteten Werten zu gemessenen Werten von Power-Headroom definieren, der definiert ist als eine Differenz zwischen maximaler Nennausgangsleistung und geschätzter Ausgangsleistung der Drahtlosvorrichtung, und sich voneinander in Bezug auf mindestens eines von einem kleinsten Berichtswert und einem größten Berichtswert eines Berichtsbereichs von Power-Headroom-Informationen unterscheiden.

20. Netzwerkknoten nach Anspruch 19, wobei der Netzwerkknoten ferner zum Durchführen des Verfahrens nach einem Ansprüche 14 bis 18 konfiguriert ist.

Revendications

1. Procédé effectué par un dispositif sans fil (105, 200, 300, 400, 1000) dans un système de communication sans fil

(100), comprenant :

l'obtention (503) d'informations indiquant un niveau de couverture (113a-d) du dispositif sans fil ;
la détermination (507), parmi différents mappages de rapport de marge de puissance (115a-d) respectivement
associés à différents niveaux de couverture du dispositif sans fil, du mappage de rapport de marge de puissance
associé au niveau de couverture indiqué par les informations obtenues, chacun des mappages de rapport de
marge de puissance (115a-d) définissant un mappage de valeurs rapportées avec des valeurs mesurées de
marge de puissance, qui est définie en tant qu'une différence entre une puissance de sortie maximale nominale
et une puissance de sortie estimée du dispositif sans fil, et les mappages étant différents l'un de l'autre en ce
qui concerne au moins l'une d'une valeur de rapport minimale et d'une valeur de rapport maximale d'une plage
de rapport d'informations de marge de puissance ; et
le rapport (511) d'informations de marge de puissance en utilisant le mappage de rapport de marge de puissance
déterminé.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit rapport inclut :

la génération d'une indication des informations de marge de puissance en utilisant le mappage de rapport de
marge de puissance déterminé ; et
la transmission (511), à destination d'un nœud de réseau (101, 600, 700, 800) dans le système de communication
sans fil, de l'indication des informations de marge de puissance.

3. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 2, comprenant en outre :

la transmission (505), à destination d'un nœud de réseau (101, 600, 700, 800) dans le système de communication
sans fil, d'une indication du niveau de couverture du dispositif sans fil.

4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, comprenant en outre :

la réception (501), en provenance d'un nœud de réseau (101, 600, 700, 800) dans le système de communication
sans fil, des informations indiquant le niveau de couverture du dispositif sans fil.

5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel ladite obtention inclut :

la détermination du niveau de couverture du dispositif sans fil sur la base des informations, et/ou
la réalisation (509) d'une mesure d'un signal transmis ou reçu par le dispositif sans fil, dans lequel les informations
incluent la mesure de signal ; et/ou
la détermination d'un nombre de répétitions utilisées pour des transmissions d'accès aléatoire par le dispositif
sans fil sur la base d'une configuration d'accès aléatoire du dispositif sans fil, dans lequel les informations
incluent le nombre de répétitions utilisées pour les transmissions d'accès aléatoire.

6. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel ladite détermination du mappage de rapport
de marge de puissance inclut :

la réception en provenance d'un nœud de réseau (101, 600, 700, 800) dans le système de communication sans fil,
d'une indication des différents mappages de rapport de marge de puissance.

7. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel les informations incluent une indication qu'un
nœud de réseau desservant le dispositif sans fil utilise ou prend en charge le niveau de couverture, une indication
qu'un nœud de réseau desservant le dispositif sans fil prend en charge les différents niveaux de couverture, une
mesure d'un signal transmis ou reçu par le dispositif sans fil, une mesure d'un niveau ou d'une qualité de signal du
signal transmis ou reçu par le dispositif sans fil, une configuration d'accès aléatoire associée au dispositif sans fil
effectuant des transmissions d'accès aléatoire à destination d'un nœud de réseau, une capacité du dispositif sans
fil à prendre en charge les différents niveaux de couverture, une indication des différents niveaux de couverture du
dispositif sans fil.

8. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel ladite détermination du mappage de rapport
de marge de puissance est basée sur une ou plusieurs règles prédéfinies, sur des périodes de temps prédéfinies
associées à une mesure d'un signal reçu par le dispositif sans fil en provenance d'un nœud de réseau, sur une ou
plusieurs conditions prédéfinies, sur une ou plusieurs ressources associées aux différents mappages de rapport
de marge de puissance disponibles pour être utilisées par le dispositif sans fil, et/ou sur des données fournies par

un nœud de réseau pour aider le dispositif sans fil à ladite détermination du mappage de rapport de marge de puissance.

9. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans lequel les différents niveaux de couverture incluent un ou plusieurs niveaux de couverture normale et un ou plusieurs niveaux de couverture améliorée.

10. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, dans lequel le dispositif sans fil est capable de fonctionner en tant qu'un dispositif de bande étroite de catégorie d'évolution à long terme (LTE) 1 (LTE Cat NB1) et le mappage de rapport de marge de puissance déterminé inclut un mappage de rapport de marge de puissance pour le dispositif LTE Cat NB1.

11. Dispositif sans fil (105, 200, 300, 400, 1000) dans un système de communication sans fil (100), le dispositif sans fil étant configuré pour :

l'obtention (503) d'informations indiquant un niveau de couverture (113a-d) du dispositif sans fil ;
la détermination (507), parmi différents mappages de rapport de marge de puissance (115a-d) respectivement associés à différents niveaux de couverture du dispositif sans fil, du mappage de rapport de marge de puissance associé au niveau de couverture indiqué par les informations obtenues, chacun des mappages de rapport de marge de puissance (115a-d) définissant un mappage de valeurs rapportées avec des valeurs mesurées de marge de puissance, qui est définie en tant qu'une différence entre une puissance de sortie maximale nominale et une puissance de sortie estimée du dispositif sans fil, et les mappages étant différents l'un de l'autre en ce qui concerne au moins l'une d'une valeur de rapport minimale et d'une valeur de rapport maximale d'une plage de rapport d'informations de marge de puissance ; et
le rapport (511) d'informations de marge de puissance en utilisant le mappage de rapport de marge de puissance déterminé.

12. Dispositif sans fil selon la revendication 11, dans lequel le dispositif sans fil est en outre configuré pour effectuer le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 10.

13. Procédé effectué par un nœud de réseau (101, 600, 700, 800) dans un système de communication sans fil (100), comprenant :

l'obtention (903) d'informations indiquant un niveau de couverture (113a-d) d'un dispositif sans fil (105, 200, 300, 400, 1000) dans le système de communication sans fil ;
la détermination (905), parmi différents mappages de rapport de marge de puissance (115a-d) respectivement associés à différents niveaux de couverture du dispositif sans fil, du mappage de rapport de marge de puissance associé au niveau de couverture indiqué par les informations obtenues, chacun des mappages de rapport de marge de puissance (115a-d) définissant un mappage de valeurs rapportées avec des valeurs mesurées de marge de puissance, qui est définie en tant qu'une différence entre une puissance de sortie maximale nominale et une puissance de sortie estimée du dispositif sans fil, et les mappages étant différents l'un de l'autre en ce qui concerne au moins l'une d'une valeur de rapport minimale et d'une valeur de rapport maximale d'une plage de rapport d'informations de marge de puissance.

14. Procédé selon la revendication 13, comprenant en outre :

la transmission (907), à destination du dispositif sans fil, du mappage de rapport de marge de puissance déterminé, et/ou la réception (909), en provenance du dispositif sans fil, d'informations de marge de puissance en utilisant le mappage de marge de puissance déterminée, et/ou
l'adaptation (911) d'un ou plusieurs paramètres opérationnels du dispositif sans fil sur la base des informations de marge de puissance, dans lequel les un ou plusieurs paramètres opérationnels peuvent inclure au moins l'un d'un débit de codage, d'un schéma de modulation et d'une assignation de ressource.

15. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 13 à 14, comprenant en outre :

la réception (901), en provenance du dispositif sans fil, d'une indication d'un ou plusieurs niveaux de couverture pris en charge par le dispositif sans fil, dans lequel les informations incluent les un ou plusieurs niveaux de couverture pris en charge par le dispositif sans fil ; et
dans lequel ladite obtention inclut la détermination du niveau de couverture parmi les un ou plusieurs niveaux

de couverture pris en charge par le dispositif sans fil.

16. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 13 à 15, dans lequel ladite détermination est basée sur un ou plusieurs résultats de mesure rapportés par le dispositif sans fil, dans lequel les un ou plusieurs résultats de mesure peuvent être associés à une mesure d'un signal transmis ou reçu par le dispositif sans fil.

17. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 13 à 16, dans lequel les différents niveaux de couverture incluent un ou plusieurs niveaux de couverture normale et un ou plusieurs niveaux de couverture améliorée.

18. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 13 à 17, dans lequel le dispositif sans fil est capable de fonctionner en tant qu'un dispositif de bande étroite de catégorie d'évolution à long terme (LTE) 1 (LTE Cat NB1) et le mappage de rapport de marge de puissance déterminé inclut un mappage de rapport de marge de puissance pour le dispositif LTE Cat NB1.

19. Nœud de réseau dans un système de communication sans fil, le nœud de réseau étant configuré pour : l'obtention d'informations indiquant un niveau de couverture d'un dispositif sans fil dans le système de communication sans fil ; et la détermination, parmi différents mappages de rapport de marge de puissance respectivement associés à différents niveaux de couverture du dispositif sans fil, du mappage de rapport de marge de puissance associé au niveau de couverture indiqué par les informations obtenues, chacun des mappages de rapport de marge de puissance (115a-d) définissant un mappage de valeurs rapportées avec des valeurs mesurées de marge de puissance, qui est définie en tant qu'une différence entre une puissance de sortie maximale nominale et une puissance de sortie estimée du dispositif sans fil, et les mappages étant différents l'un de l'autre en ce qui concerne au moins l'une d'une valeur de rapport minimale et d'une valeur de rapport maximale d'une plage de rapport d'informations de marge de puissance.

20. Nœud de réseau selon la revendication 19, dans lequel le nœud de réseau est en outre configuré pour effectuer le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 14 à 18.

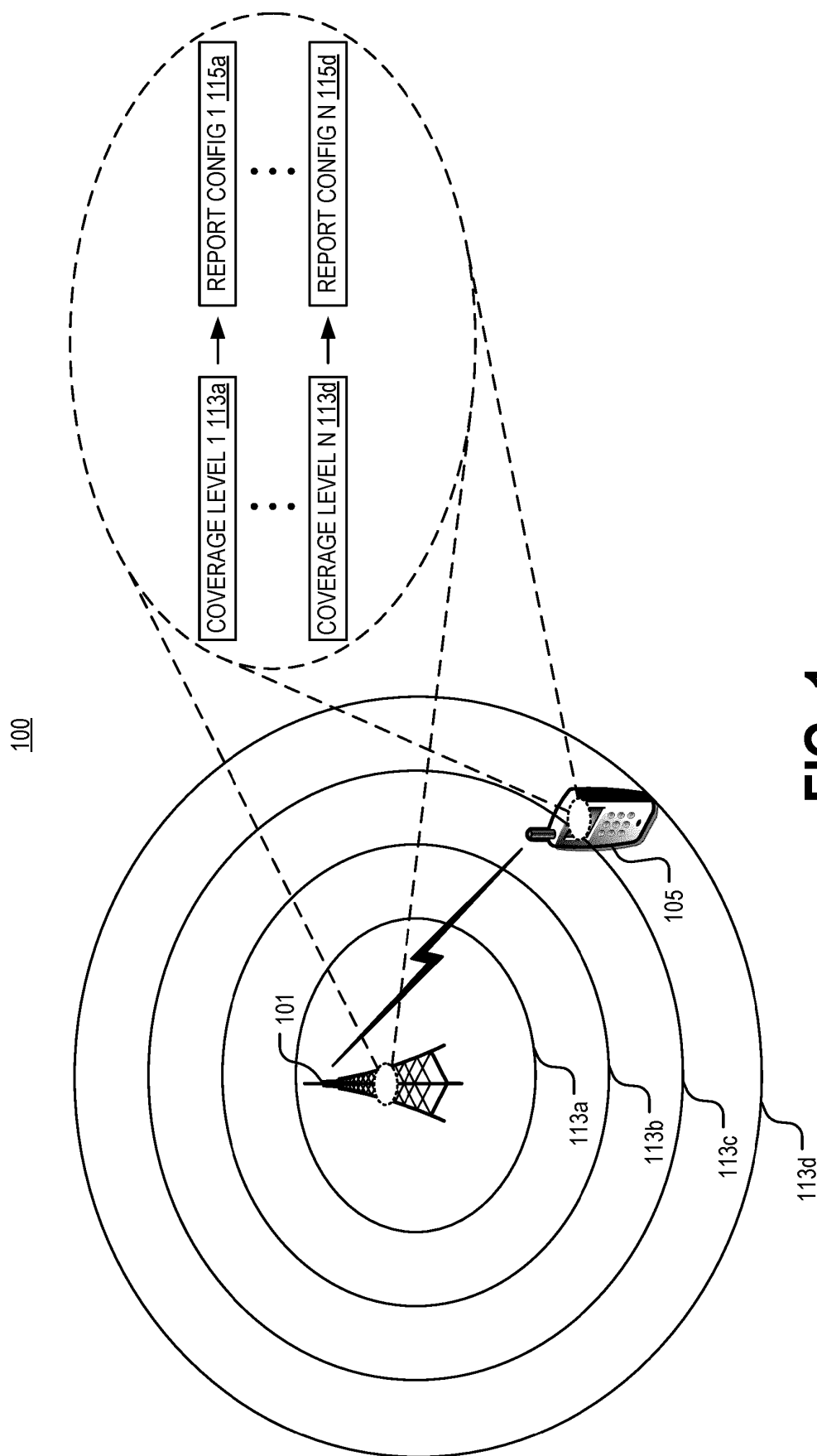


FIG. 1

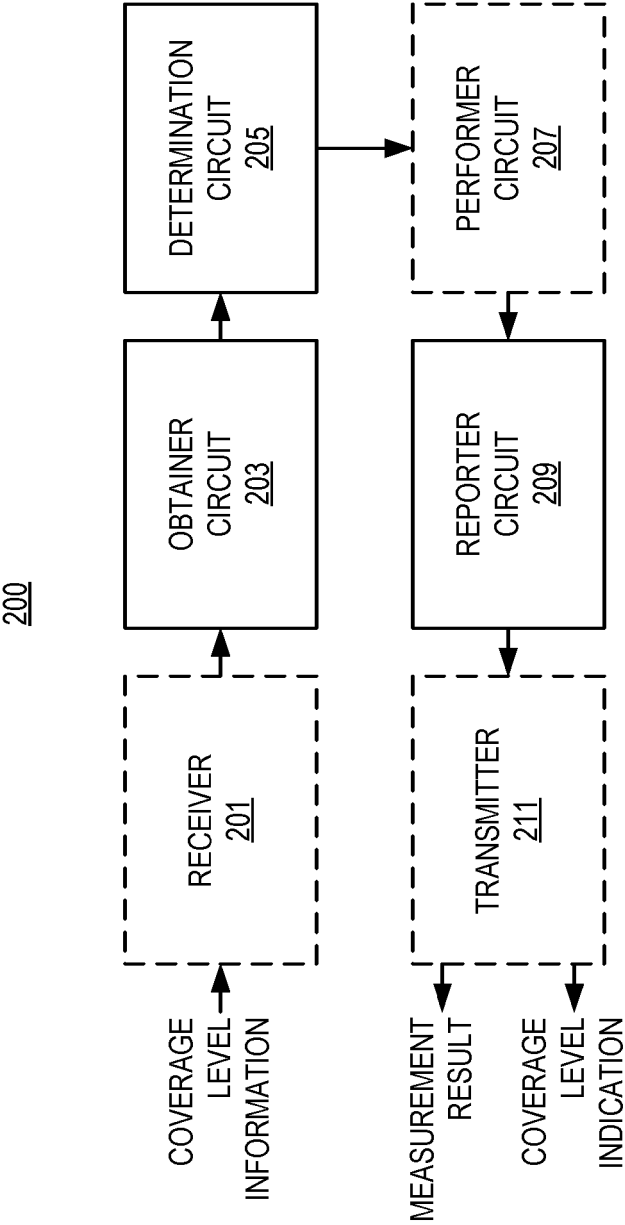


FIG. 2

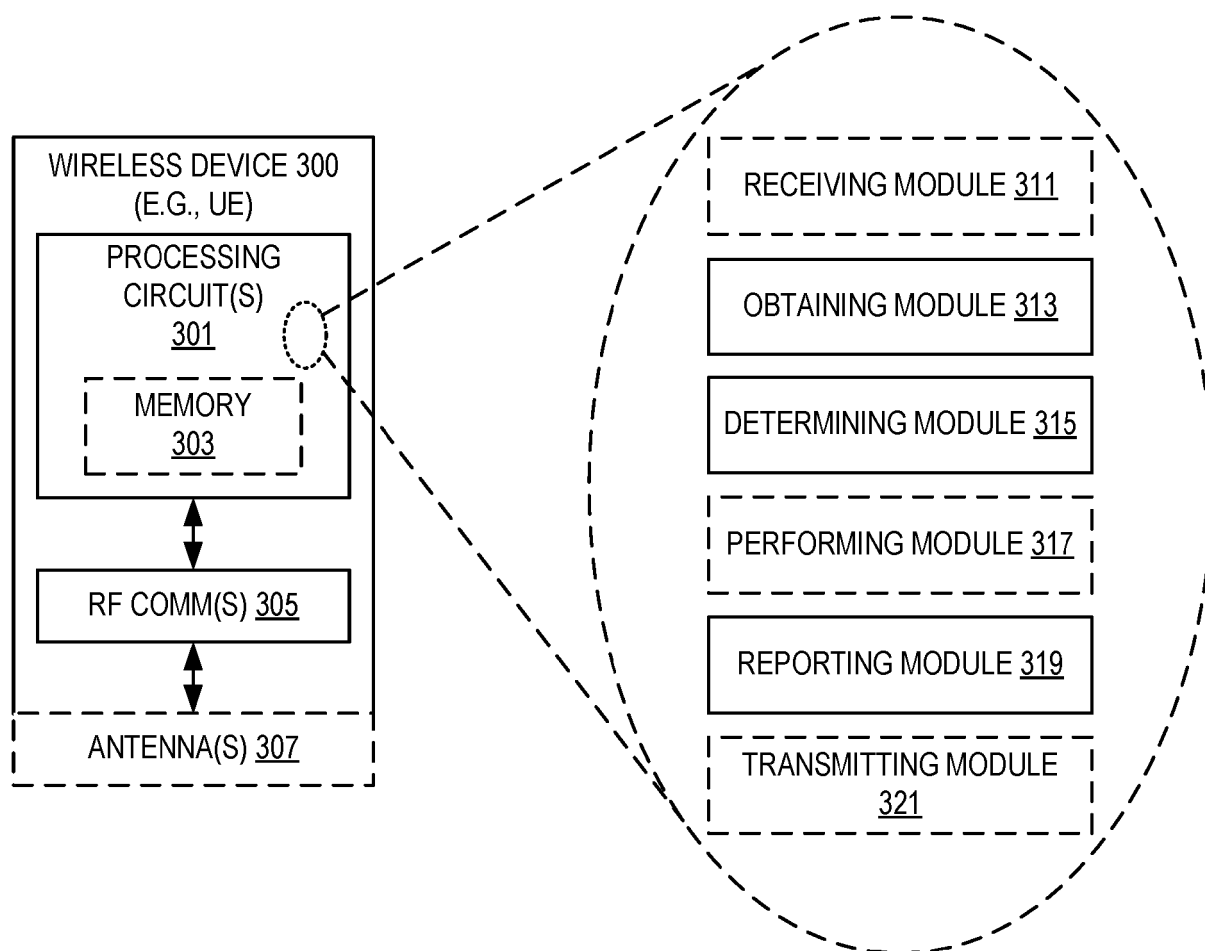


FIG. 3

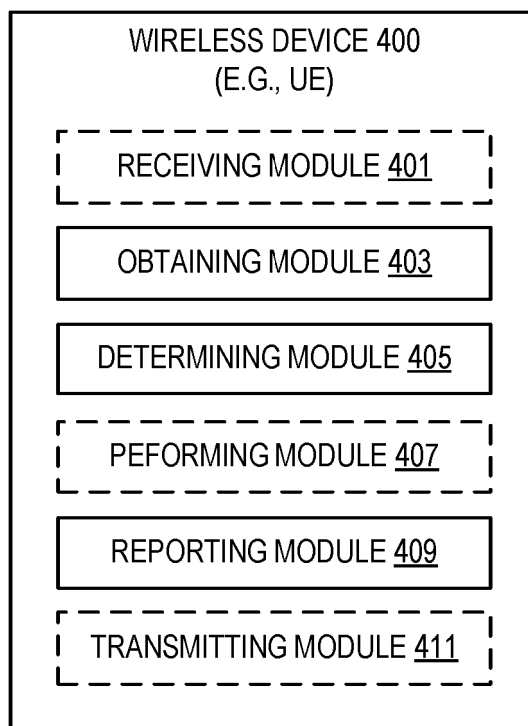
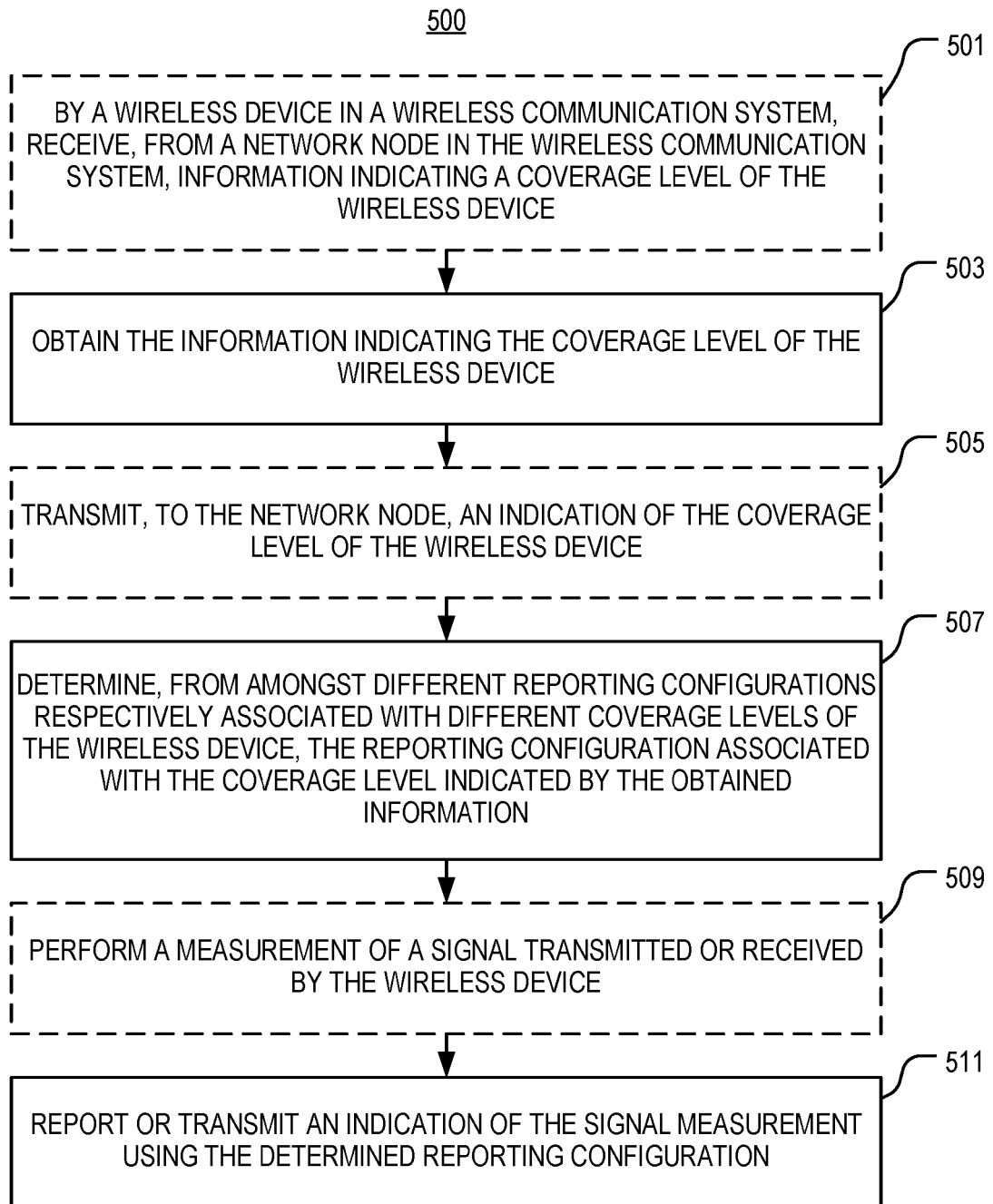


FIG. 4

**FIG. 5**

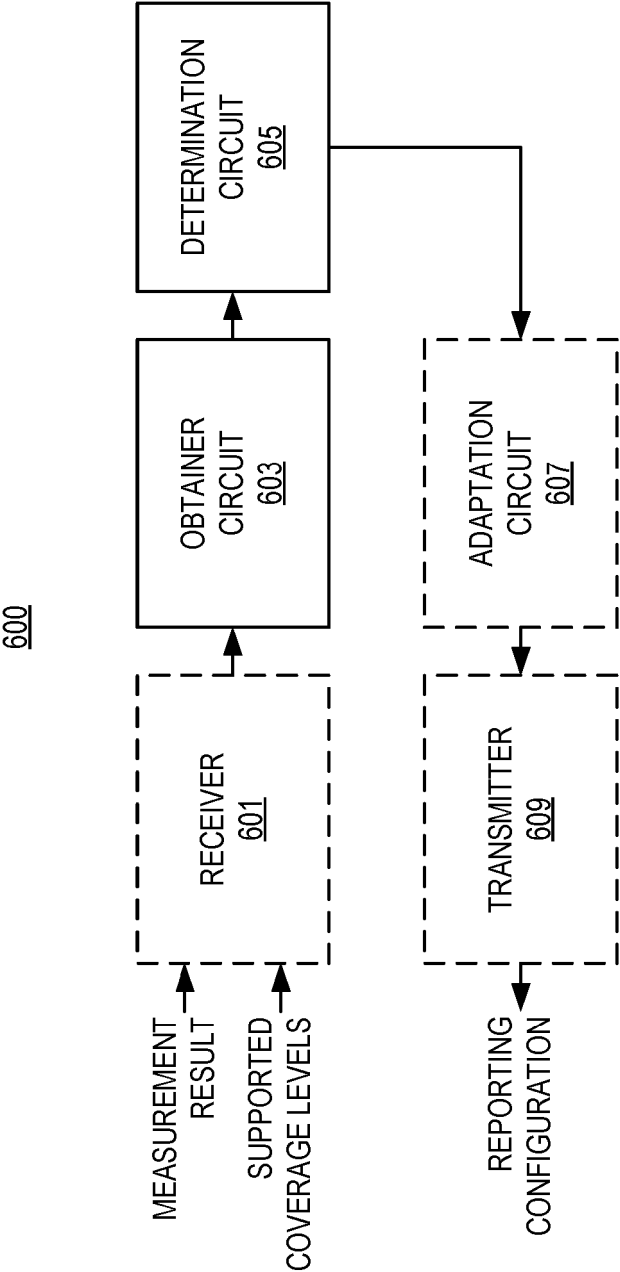


FIG. 6

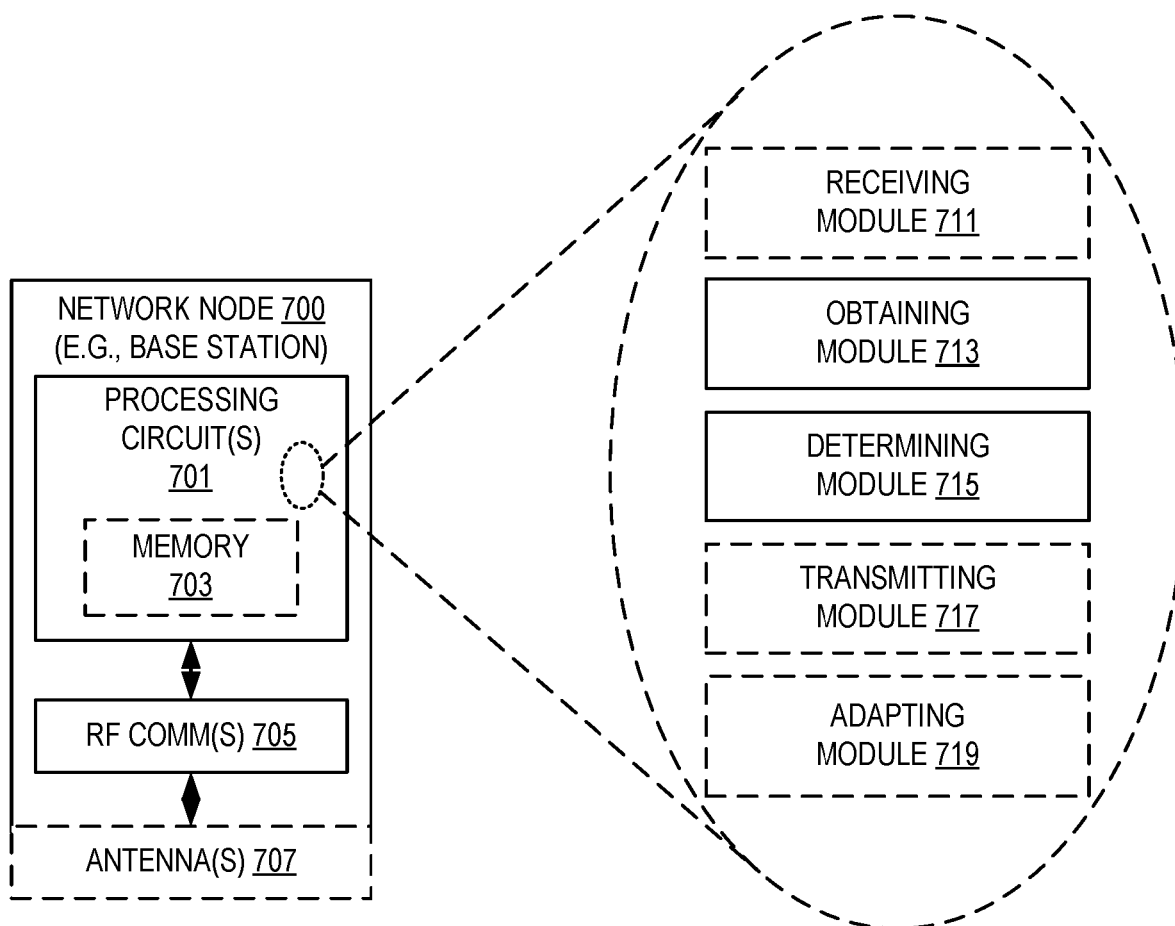


FIG. 7

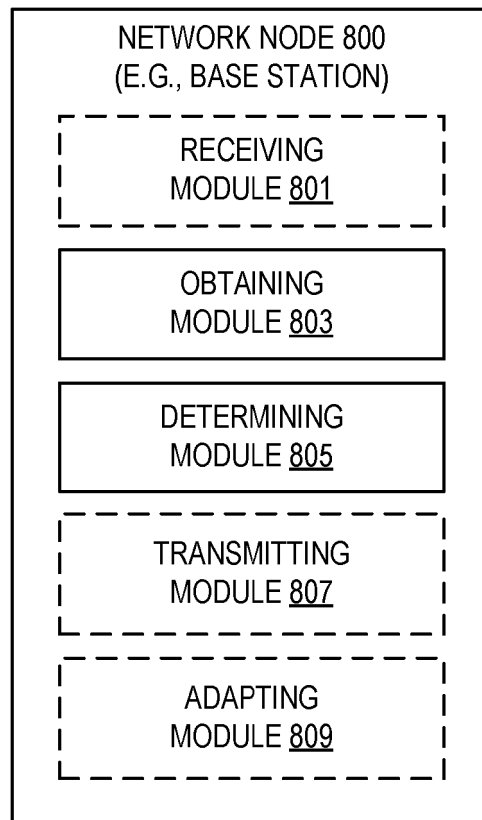
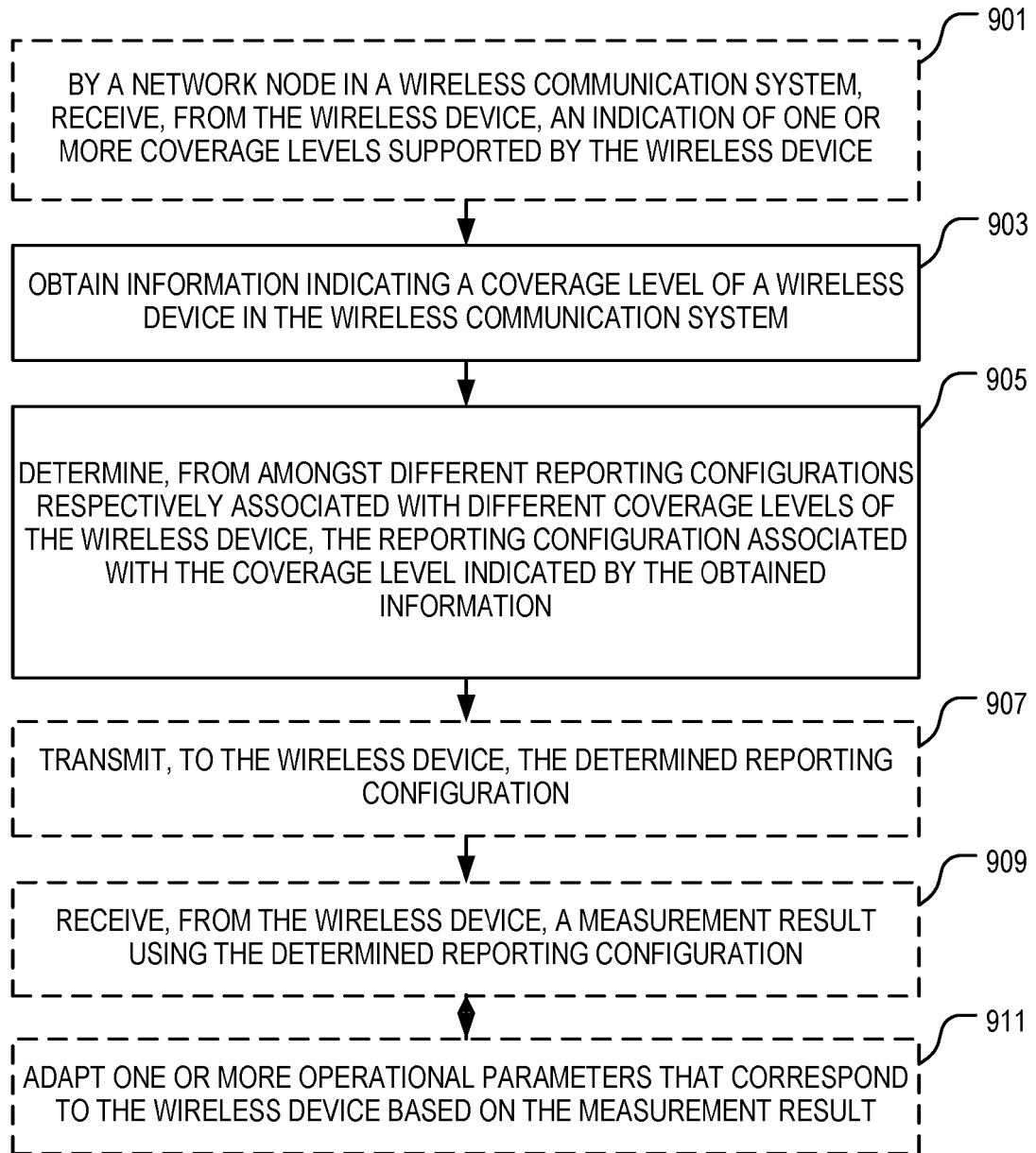


FIG. 8

900**FIG. 9**

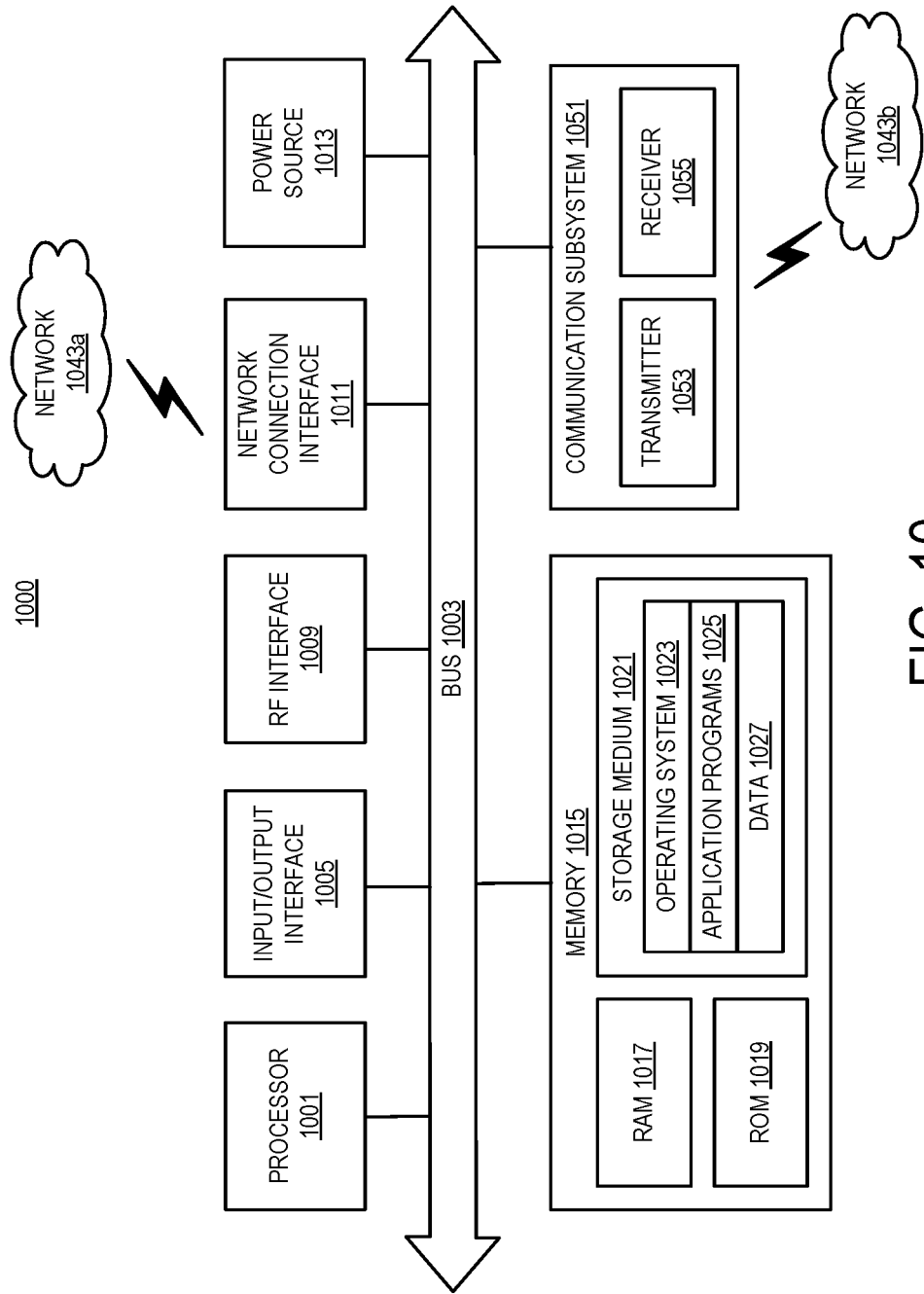


FIG. 10

1100

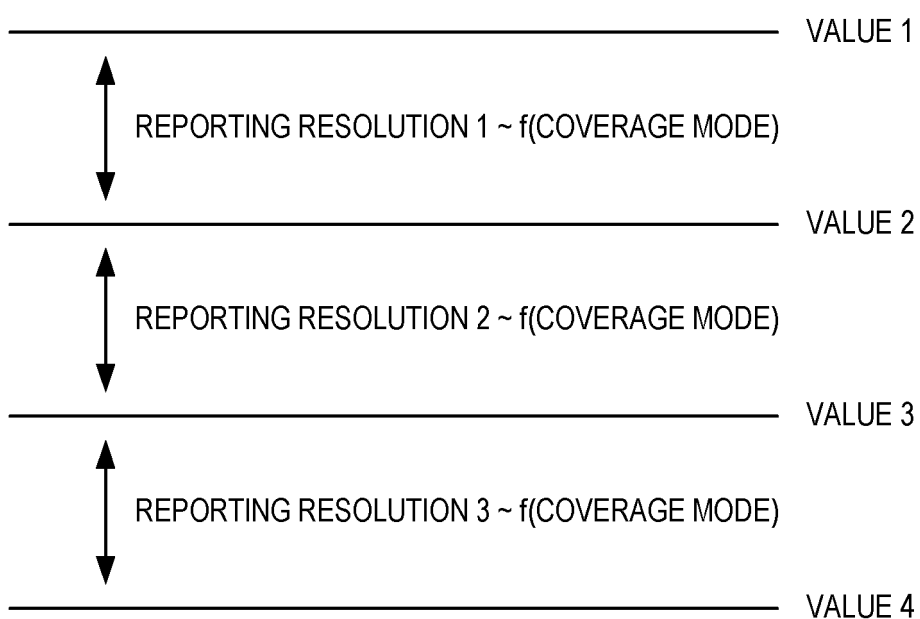


FIG. 11

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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